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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US98/26291 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 11 December 1998 (11.12.98)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/069,281 11 December 1997 (11.12.97) US  <b>(63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application</b> US 60/069,281 (CON) Filed on 11 December 1997 (11.12.97)  <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BIOTECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE [US/US]; 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20740 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> GALLO, Robert, C. [US/US]; 8513 Thornden Terrace, Bethesda, MD 02817 (US). DEVICO, Anthony, L. [US/US]; 4533 Peacock Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22304 (US). GARZINO-DEMO, Alfredo [IT/US]; 601 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, MD 21201 (US).		<b>(74) Agent:</b> BARRETT, William, A.; Intellectual Property/Technology Law, P.O. Box 14329, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 (US).  <b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> METHOD AND COMPOSITION TO ENHANCE THE EFFICACY OF A VACCINE USING CHEMOKINES  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  The present invention relates to a method to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject treated with the vaccine comprising administering to the subject in combination with the vaccine a one or more chemokines. The present invention also relates to compositions of vaccines containing chemokines.		

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## METHOD AND COMPOSITION TO ENHANCE THE EFFICACY OF A VACCINE USING CHEMOKINES

### 1. CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Application Serial No. 60/069,281 filed December 11, 1997.

### 2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine by administration of a chemokine, such as macrophage derived chemokine (MDC), in conjunction with the vaccine. The present invention also relates to compositions useful in the method.

#### 2.1. GENERATION OF AN IMMUNE RESPONSE

The introduction of a foreign antigen into an individual elicits an immune response consisting of two major components, the cellular and humoral immune responses, mediated by two functionally distinct populations of lymphocytes known as T and B cells, respectively (see generally Coutinho, 1991, *Immune System, Encyclopedia of Human Biology*, Vol. 4, Ed. Dulbecco, Academic Press, Inc.). A subset of T cells responds to antigen stimulation by producing lymphokines which "help" or activate various other cell types in the immune system.

Another T cell subset is capable of developing into antigen-specific cytotoxic effector cells, which can directly kill antigen-positive target cells. On the other hand, the B cell response is primarily carried out by secretory proteins, antibodies, which directly bind and neutralize antigens.

Helper T cells (TH) can be distinguished from classical cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) and B cells by their cell surface expression of the glycoprotein marker CD4. Although the mechanism by which CD4<sup>+</sup> TH function has not been fully elucidated, the existence of functionally distinct subsets within the CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell compartment has been reported (Mosmann and Coffman, 1989, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.*

Z:145-173). In the mouse, type 1 helper T cells (TH1) produce interleukin-2 (IL-2) and  $\tau$ -interferon ( $\tau$ -IFN) upon activation, while type 2 helper T cells (TH2) produce IL-4 and IL-5. Based on the profile of lymphokine production, TH1 appear to be involved in promoting the activation and proliferation of other T cell subsets including CTL, whereas TH2 specifically regulate B cell proliferation and differentiation, antibody synthesis, and antibody class switching.

A second T cell subpopulation is the classical CTL which express the CD8 surface marker. Unlike most TH, these cells display cytolytic activity upon direct contact with target cells, rather than through the production of lymphokines. *In vivo*, CTL function is particularly important in situations where an antibody response alone is inadequate. Significant experimental evidence indicates that CTL rather than B cells and their antibody products play a principal role in the defense against viral infections and cancer.

A salient feature of both T and B cell responses is their exquisite specificity for the immunizing antigen; however, the mechanisms for antigen recognition differ between these two cell types. B cells recognize antigens by antibodies, either acting as cell surface receptors or as secreted proteins, which bind directly to antigens on a solid surface or in solution, whereas T cells only recognize antigens that have been processed or degraded into small fragments and presented on a solid phase such as the surface of antigen-presenting cells (APC). Additionally, antigenic fragments must be presented to T cells in association with major histocompatibility complex (MHC)-encoded class I or class II molecules. The MHC refers to a cluster of genes that encode proteins with diverse immunological functions. In man, the MHC is known as HLA. Class I gene products are found on all somatic cells, and they were originally discovered as targets of major transplantation rejection responses. Class II gene products are mostly expressed on cells of various hematopoietic lineages, and they are involved in cell-cell interactions in the immune system. Most importantly, MHC-encoded proteins have been shown to function as receptors for processed antigenic fragments on the surface of APC (Bjorkman et al., 1987, *Nature* 329:506-512).

Another level of complexity in the interaction between a T cell and an antigenic fragment is that it occurs only if the MHC molecules involved are the same on the APC and the responding T cells. In other words, a T cell specific for a particular antigenic epitope expresses a receptor having low affinity for self MHC



proteins, which when such MHC proteins on APC are occupied by the epitope, engage the T cell in a stronger interaction leading to antigen-specific T cell activation. The phenomenon of a T cell reacting with a processed antigen only when presented by cells expressing a matching MHC is known as MHC-restriction.

The specificity of T cell immune responses for antigens is a function of the unique receptors expressed by these cells. The T cell receptor (TCR) is structurally homologous to an antibody; it is a heterodimer composed of disulfide-linked glycoproteins. Four TCR polypeptide chains known as  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\tau$ , and  $\delta$  have been identified, although the vast majority of functional T cells express the  $\alpha\beta$  heterodimeric TCR. Transfer of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  genes alone into recipient cells was shown to be both necessary and sufficient to confer antigen specificity and MHC-restriction (Dembic et al., 1986, *Nature* 320:232-238). Thus, the  $\alpha\beta$  TCR appears to be responsible for recognizing a combination of antigenic fragment and MHC determinants.

The apparent basis of MHC restriction is that  $CD4^+$  T cells express  $\alpha\beta$  TCR which recognize antigenic fragments physically associated with MHC class II proteins, while the TCR on  $CD8^+$  CTL recognize MHC class I-associated fragments. Thus,  $CD4^+$  T cells can recognize only a restricted class of APC that are class II<sup>+</sup>, whereas  $CD8^+$  CTL can interact with virtually any antigen-positive cells, since all cells express class I molecules.  $CD4^+$  CTL have been identified, and they are MHC class II restricted, and lyse target cells only if the latter express self-MHC class II determinants associated with specific antigenic fragments. Both CD4 and CD8 molecules also contribute to this interaction by binding to monotypic determinants on the MHC class II and I molecules, respectively.

A second type of TCR composed of  $\tau\delta$  heterodimers is expressed by a small percentage of T cells, but the involvement of  $\tau\delta$  T cells in antigen-specific recognition is still poorly understood. Some studies have shown that functionally active  $\tau\delta$  T cells can be cytolytic in a MHC non-restricted manner.

In summary, the generation of an immune response begins with the sensitization of  $CD4^+$  and  $CD8^+$  T cell subsets through their interaction with APC that express MHC-class I or class II molecules associated with antigenic fragments. The sensitized or primed  $CD4^+$  T cells produce lymphokines that participate in the activation of B cells as well as various T cell subsets. The sensitized  $CD8^+$  T cells increase in numbers in response to lymphokines and are capable of destroying any

cells that express the specific antigenic fragments associated with matching MHC-encoded class I molecules. For example, in the course of a viral infection, CTL eradicate virally-infected cells, thereby limiting the progression of virus spread and disease development.

## 2.2. ANTIGEN PRESENTING CELLS

The presentation of antigens to T cells is carried out by specialized cell populations referred to as antigen presenting cells (APC). Typically, APC include macrophages/monocytes, B cells, and bone marrow derived dendritic cells (DC). APC are capable of internalizing exogenous antigens, cleaving them into smaller fragments in enzyme-rich vesicles, and coupling the fragments to MHC-encoded products for expression on the cell surface (Goldberg and Rock, 1992, *Nature* 357:375-379). Since APC express both MHC-encoded class I and class II glycoproteins, they can present antigenic fragments to both CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells for the initiation of an immune response.

By definition, APC not only can present antigens to T cells with antigen-specific receptors, but can provide all the signals necessary for T cell activation. Such signals are incompletely defined, but probably involve a variety of cell surface molecules as well as cytokines or growth factors. Further, the factors necessary for the activation of naive or unprimed T cells may be different from those required for the re-activation of previously primed memory T cells. The ability of APC to both present antigens and deliver signals for T cell activation is commonly referred to as an accessory cell function. Although monocytes and B cells have been shown to be competent APC, their antigen presenting capacities *in vitro* appear to be limited to the re-activation of previously sensitized T cells. Hence, they are not capable of directly activating functionally naive or unprimed T cell populations.

Although it had been known for a long time that APC process and present antigens to T cells, it was not shown until relatively recently that small antigenic peptides could directly bind to MHC-encoded molecules (Babbitt et al., 1985, *Nature* 317:359; Townsend et al., 1986, *Cell* 44:959). However, it is believed that, normally, complex antigens are proteolytically processed into fragments inside the APC, and become physically associated with the MHC-encoded proteins intracellularly prior to

trafficking to the cell surface as complexes. Two distinct pathways for antigen presentation have been proposed (Braciale et al., 1987, *Immunol. Rev.* 98:95-114). It was thought that exogenous antigens were taken up by APC, processed and presented by the exogenous pathway to class II restricted CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, while the endogenous pathway processed intracellularly synthesized proteins, such as products of viral genes in virally-infected cells, for association with MHC class I proteins and presentation to CD8<sup>+</sup> CTL. However, although the two pathways in antigen processing and presentation may still be correct in some respects, the distinction is blurred in light of recent findings that exogenously added antigens may also be presented to class I-restricted CTL (Moore et al., 1988, *Cell* 54:777).

The term "dendritic cells" (DC) refers to a diverse population of morphologically similar cell types found in a variety of lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues (Steinman, 1991, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 9:271-296). These cells include lymphoid DC of the spleen, Langerhans cells of the epidermis, and veiled cells in the blood circulation. Although they are collectively classified as a group based on their morphology, high levels of surface MHC-class II expression, and absence of certain other surface markers expressed on T cells, B cells, monocytes, and natural killer cells, it is presently not known whether they derive from a common precursor or can all function as APC in the same manner. Further, since the vast majority of published reports have utilized DC isolated from the mouse spleen, results from these studies may not necessarily correlate with the function of DC obtained from other tissue types. (Inaba et al., 1997, *J. Exp. Med.* 166:182-194; Hengel et al., 1987, *J. Immunol.*, 139:4196-4202; Kaut et al., 1988, *J. Immunol.*, 140:3186-3193; Romani et al., 1989, *J. Exp. Med.* 169:1169-1178; Macatonia et al., 1989, *J. Exp. Med.* 169:1255-1264; Inaba et al., 1990, *J. Exp. Med.* 172:631-6640). For example, despite high levels of MHC-class II expression, mouse epidermal Langerhans cells, unlike splenic DC, are not active APC in mixed leucocyte reaction (MLR), unless cultured with granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) (Witmer-Pock et al., 1987, *J. Exp. Med.* 166:1484-1498; Heufler et al., 1988, *J. Exp. Med.* 167:700-705). Most human Langerhans cells express the CD1 and CD4 markers, while blood DC do not. Additionally, it has not been established the extent to which the functional characteristics observed with mouse DC are applicable to human DC, especially the DC obtained from non-splenic tissues; in part, due to inherent differences between the

human and murine immune systems.

Recently, a few studies have described the isolation of human DC from the peripheral blood, which involves the use of sheep red blood cells and/or fetal calf serum (Young and Steinman, 1990, *J. Exp. Med.* 171:1315-1332; Freudenthal and Steinman, 1990, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:7698-7702; Macatonia et al., 1989 *Immunol.* 67:285-289; Markowicz and Engleman, 1990, *J. Clin. Invest.* 85:955-961). Engleman et al. described a partial purification procedure of DC from human blood, which does not involve the use of sheep red blood cells and/or fetal calf serum, and showed that the partially purified human DC can, in fact, present exogenous antigens to naive T cells (PCT Publication WO 94/02156 dated February 3, 1994 at page 9, lines 5-32).

Recent studies have indicated that DCs are superior APCs as compared to other APCs such as macrophages and monocytes. First, the potent accessory cell function of DCs provides for an antigen presentation system for virtually any antigenic epitopes which T and B cells are capable of recognizing through their specific receptors. For example, Engleman et al. demonstrate that human DCs can present both complex protein antigens and small peptides to CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells as well as to CD8<sup>+</sup> CTL (PCT Publication WO 94/02156 dated February 3, 1994, Example 7, from page 29, line 10 to page 34, line 16). Engleman et al. also show that the *in vitro* priming effect of DCs does not require the addition of exogenous lymphokines, indicating that DCs produce all of the necessary signals in antigen presentation leading to the activation of T cells (PCT Publication WO 94/02156 dated February 3, 1994, from page 32, line 36 to page 33, line 2). More importantly, DCs can induce a primary CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell-mediated proliferative response when similarly prepared monocytes can not induce such a response (PCT Publication WO 94/02156 dated February 3, 1994 at page 31, lines 23-30). Similarly, when DCs and monocytes were compared for their ability to present antigens for re-activating secondary T cell response, it was observed that DCs were capable of stimulating a stronger response than monocytes (PCT Publication WO 94/02156 dated February 3, 1994 at page 32, lines 12-16).

### 2.3. CHEMOKINES

Chemokines, or chemoattractant cytokines, are a subgroup of immune factors

that have been shown to mediate chemotactic and other pro-inflammatory phenomena (see, Schall, 1991, *Cytokine* 3:165-183). Chemokines are small molecules of approximately 70-80 residues in length and can generally be divided into two subgroups,  $\alpha$  which have two N-terminal cysteines separated by a single amino acid (CxC) and  $\beta$  which have two adjacent cysteines at the N terminus (CC). RANTES, MIP-1 $\alpha$  and MIP-1 $\beta$  are members of the  $\beta$  subgroup (reviewed by Horuk, R., 1994, *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 15:159-165; Murphy, P.M., 1994, *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 12:593-633; Baggiolini et al. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 1997, 15:675-705).

MCP-1 has been shown to attract monocytes but not neutrophils. MCP-1, MCP-2, and MCP-3 share a pyroglutamate proline NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal motif and are structurally closely related to each other and to eotaxin (56% to 71% amino acid sequence identity). MCP-1, MCP-2, and MCP-3 attract monocytes, CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T lymphocytes (Loetscher et al. *FAESB J.* 1994, 8:1055-60), as well as basophil leukocytes. MCP-2, MCP-3, and MCP-4 (but not MCP-1) attracts eosinophil leukocytes. All four MCPs attract activated T lymphocytes, natural killer (NK) cells, and dendritic cells (see Baggiolini et al. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 1997, 15:675-705).

Eotaxin acts on eosinophils and is inactive on neutrophils and monocytes, but has weak-to-moderate chemotactic activity toward IL-2-conditioned T lymphocytes (see Baggiolini et al. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 1997, 15:675-705). Due to its preferential, powerful action on eosinophils and its occurrence in different species, eotaxin is considered to be an important chemokine in the pathophysiology of allergic conditions and asthma (See Baggiolini et al. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 1997, 15:675-705).

IP10 is a CXC chemokine attracts human monocytes, T lymphocytes, and NK cells, and Mig attracts tumor-infiltrating T lymphocytes. It has been suggested that IP10 and Mig may also be involved in the regulation of lymphocyte recruitment and the formation of the lymphoid infiltrates observed in autoimmune inflammatory lesions, delayed-type hypersensitivity, some viral infections, and certain tumors (Baggiolini et al. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 1997, 15:675-705).

SDF-1 (stromal cell-derived factor 1), including SDF-1 and SDF-1 $\beta$  stimulates the proliferation of B cell progenitors, and attracts mature dendritic cells (Finkel et al. *Immunobiology* 1998, 198:490-500). Synthetic human SDF-1 stimulates monocytes, neutrophils, and peripheral blood lymphocytes, as is indicated by [Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub> changes and chemotaxis. SDF-1 is also a powerful HIV-suppressive factor (See Baggiolini et al.

*Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 1997, 15:675-705).

The amino terminus of the  $\beta$  chemokines RANTES, MCP-1, and MCP-3 has been implicated in the mediation of cell migration and inflammation induced by these chemokines. This involvement is suggested by the observation that the deletion of the amino terminal 8 residues of MCP-1, amino terminal 9 residues of MCP-3, and amino terminal 8 residues of RANTES and the addition of a methionine to the amino terminus of RANTES, antagonize the chemotaxis, calcium mobilization and/or enzyme release stimulated by their native counterparts (Gong et al., 1996, *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:10521-10527; Proudfoot et al., 1996 *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:2599-2603). Additionally,  $\alpha$  chemokine-like chemotactic activity has been introduced into MCP-1 via a double mutation of Tyr 28 and Arg 30 to leucine and valine, respectively, indicating that internal regions of this protein also play a role in regulating chemotactic activity (Beall et al., 1992, *J. Biol. Chem.* 267:3455-3459).

The monomeric forms of all chemokines characterized thus far share significant structural homology, although the quaternary structures of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  groups are distinct. While the monomeric structures of the  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$  chemokines are very similar, the dimeric structures of the two groups are completely different. An additional chemokine, lymphotactin, which has only one N terminal cysteine has also been identified and may represent an additional subgroup ( $\gamma$ ) of chemokines (Yoshida et al., 1995, *FEBS Lett.* 360:155-159; and Kelner et al., 1994, *Science* 266:1395-1399).

Receptors for chemokines belong to the large family of G-protein coupled, 7 transmembrane domain receptors (GCR's) (See, reviews by Horuk, R., 1994, *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 15:159-165; and Murphy, P.M., 1994, *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 12:593-633). Competition binding and cross-desensitization studies have shown that chemokine receptors exhibit considerable promiscuity in ligand binding. Examples demonstrating the promiscuity among  $\beta$  chemokine receptors include: CCR-1, which binds RANTES and MIP-1 $\alpha$  (Neote et al., 1993, *Cell* 72:415-425), CCR-4, which binds RANTES, MIP-1 $\alpha$ , and MCP-1 (Power et al., 1995, *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:19495-19500), and CCR-5, which binds RANTES, MIP-1 $\alpha$ , and MIP-1 $\beta$  (Alkhatib et al., 1996, *Science* 272:1955-1958 and Dragic et al., 1996, *Nature* 381:667-674). Erythrocytes possess a receptor (known as the Duffy antigen) which binds both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chemokines (Horuk et al., 1994, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:17730-17733; Neote et al., 1994, *Blood* 84:44-52; and Neote et al., 1993, *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:12247-12249). Thus the sequence and

structural homologies evident among chemokines and their receptors allow some overlap in receptor-ligand interactions.

Godiska et al. identified and described the nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of an additional  $\beta$  chemokine designated macrophage derived chemokine (MDC) (PCT Publication WO 96/40923 dated December 19, 1996, and 1997, *J. Exp. Med.* 185:1595-1604). PCT publication WO 96/40923 further provides materials and methods for the recombinant production of the chemokine, the purified and isolated chemokine protein, and polypeptide analogues thereof. The PCT publication WO 96/40923 does not disclose that the human MDC has chemotactic activity upon DC. While Godiska et al. (1997, *J. Exp. Med.* 185:1595-1604) showed that, in a microchamber migration assay, monocyte-derived DC migrated toward the human MDC, the reference fails to teach that MDC can enhance an immune response to an antigen *in vivo*.

Chang et al. (1997, *J. Biol. Chem.* 272(40):25229-25237), isolated a stimulated T cell chemotactic protein (STCP-1) from an activated macrophage cDNA library. The nucleotide sequence of the STCP-1 is identical to that of the MDC isolated by Godiska et al. (PCT Publication WO 96/40923 dated December 19, 1996, and 1997, *J. Exp. Med.* 185:1595-1604). However, unlike the results observed by Godiska et al. (1997, *J. Exp. Med.* 185:1595-1604), Chang et al. (1997, *J. Biol. Chem.* 272(40):25229-25237) showed that although the STCP-1 acted as a mild chemoattractant for primary activated T lymphocytes and a potent chemoattractant for chronically activated T lymphocytes, the STCP-1 has no chemoattractant activity for monocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils and resting T lymphocytes. Chang et al. further showed that the STCP-1 does not induce  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  mobilization in monocytes, dendritic cells, neutrophils, eosinophils, lipopolysaccharide-activated B lymphocytes, and freshly isolated resting T lymphocytes.

## 2.4. HIV VACCINES

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) induces a persistent and progressive infection leading, in the vast majority of cases, to the development of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (Barre-Sinoussi et al., 1983, *Science* 220:868-870; Gallo et al., 1984, *Science* 224:500-503). The HIV envelope surface glycoproteins are

synthesized as a single 160 kilodalton precursor protein which is cleaved by a cellular protease during viral budding into two glycoproteins, gp41 and gp120. gp41 is a transmembrane glycoprotein and gp120 is an extracellular glycoprotein which remains non-covalently associated with gp41, possibly in a trimeric or multimeric form (Hammerskjold, M. and Rekosh, D., 1989, *Biochem. Biophys. Acta* 989:269-280). The V3 loop of gp120 is the major determinant of sensitivity to chemokine inhibition of infection or replication (Cocchi et al., 1996, *Nature Medicine* 2:1244-1247; and Oravec et al., 1996, *J. Immunol.* 157:1329-1332).

Although considerable effort is being put into the design of effective therapeutics, currently no curative anti-retroviral drugs against AIDS exist. The HIV-1 envelope proteins (gp160, gp120, gp41) have been shown to be the major antigens for neutralizing anti-HIV antibodies present in AIDS patients (Barin et al., 1985, *Science* 228:1094-1096). Thus far, therefore, these proteins seem to be the most promising candidates to act as antigens for anti-HIV vaccine development. Several groups have begun to use various portions of gp160, gp120, and/or gp41 as immunogenic targets for the host immune system (see, for example, Ivanoff et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,141,867; Saith et al., PCT publication WO 92/22654; Shafferman, A., PCT publication WO 91/09872; Formoso et al., PCT publication WO 90/07119). Therefore, methods to increase the efficacy of vaccines against HIV, especially vaccines using gp120 as the antigen, are needed.

Additionally a novel vaccine technology, designated genetic vaccination, nucleic acid vaccination or DNA vaccination, has been explored to induce immune responses *in vivo*. Injection of cDNA expression cassettes results in *in vivo* expression of the encoded proteins (Dubensky et al., 1984, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:7529-7533; Raz et al., 1993, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:4523; Wolff et al., 1990, *Science* 247:1465-1468), with the concomitant development of specific cellular and humoral immune responses directed against the encoded antigen(s) (Wang et al., 1995, *Hum. Gene Ther.* 6:407-418; Ulmer et al., 1993, *Science* 259:1745-1749; Tang et al., 1992, *Nature* 356:152-154; Michel et al., 1995, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:5307-5311; and Lowrie et al., 1994, *Vaccine* 12:1537-1540). Humoral and cellular responses have been induced to HIV-1 and SIV antigens through various applications of this technology in macaques (Wang et al., 1995, *Virology* 221:102-112; Wang et al., 1993, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:4156-4160; and Boyer et al., 1996, *J. Med.*



*Primatol.* 25:242-250) as well as mice (Wang et al., 1995, *Virology* 221:102-112; Lu et al., 1995, *Virology* 209:147-154; Haynes et al., 1994, *AIDS Res. Hum. Retroviruses* 10 (Suppl. 2):S43-S45; Okuda et al., 1995, *AIDS Res. Hum. Retroviruses* 11:933-943).

Recently, Lekutis et al. (1997, *J. Immunol.* 158:4471-4477), assessed the TH cell response elicited by an HIV-1 gp120 DNA vaccine in rhesus monkeys by isolation of gp120-specific, MHC class II-restricted CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell lines from the vaccinated animals. Lekutis et al. showed that the isolated cell lines proliferated in response to APC in the presence of recombinant gp120, as well as to APC expressing HIV encoded env protein. Lekutis et al. further showed that these cell lines responded to env by secreting IFN- $\gamma$  and IFN- $\alpha$  without appreciable IL-4 production. These results demonstrate that the animals exhibited a cellular immune response to the DNA vaccine.

Boyer et al. (1997, *Nature Medicine* 3:625-532), inoculated chimpanzees with an HIV-1 DNA vaccine encoding env, rev, and gag/pol, and found that the immunized animals developed specific cellular and humoral immune responses to these proteins. After challenging the immunized animals with a heterologous chimpanzee titrated stock of HIV-1 SF2, Boyer et al. further found, using a Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) assay, that those animals vaccinated with the DNA vaccine were protected against infection whereas the control animals were not so protected.

Kim et al., (1997 *J. Immunol.* 158:816-826), investigated the role of co-delivery of genes for IL-12 and GM-CSF along with DNA vaccine formulation for HIV-1 antigens env and gag/pol in mice. Kim et al. observed a dramatic increase in specific CTL response from the mice immunized with the HIV-1 DNA vaccine and IL-12. Kim et al. also observed that the co-delivery of IL-12 genes resulted in the reduction of specific antibody response, whereas the codelivery of GM-CSF genes resulted in the enhancement of specific antibody response. Kim et al. further observed that co-delivery of IL-12 gene with a HIV DNA vaccine results in splenomegaly (Kim et al. 1997, *J. Immunol.*, 158:816-826), which has been shown in mice to have toxic effects such as weight reduction or even death (Eng et al., 1995, *J. Exp. Med.* 181:1893; Stevensen et al., 1995, *J. Immunol.* 155:2545; and Orange et al., 1995, *J. Exp. Med.* 181:901).

Notwithstanding the recent developments of the HIV DNA vaccine, there still

exists a need for a method to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine, especially an HIV DNA vaccine. For instance, for efficacious vaccine against HIV-1 one preferably induces both cellular and humoral immune responses to control the infection (Boyer et al., 1997, *Nature Medicine* 3:625-532). The induction of both cellular and humoral immune response by the Berjer et al. method is still quite low because only one of the three immunized chimpanzees developed both cellular and humoral responses. Similarly, although co-delivery of an IL-12 encoding gene with a HIV DNA vaccine, as described in Kim et al. (1997, *J. Immun.* 158:816-826), may have enhanced the cellular immune response, this co-delivery also decreased the humoral response.

Citation of a reference hereinabove shall not be construed as an admission that such reference is prior art to the present invention.

### 3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION. . SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based upon the ability of chemokines, such as MDC, Rantes, MIP-1d, MIP-1B, and I-309, to enhance the immune response to an antigen, particularly a vaccine. Accordingly, in a first aspect, the present invention provides a method for enhancing the efficacy of a vaccine, which method comprises administration to a subject of one or more purified chemokines, or biologically active fragments, analogues or derivatives thereof, either concurrently with one or more purified antigens against which an immune response is desired or within a time period either before or after administration of the antigens such that the immune response against the antigens is enhanced.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides a method to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine, which method comprises administration to a subject of a first set of one or more purified nucleic acids comprising one or more nucleotide sequences encoding one or more chemokines, or fragments, derivatives, analogues, and/or truncation isoforms thereof, and a second purified nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding one or more antigens against which an immune response is desired, such that, the one or more chemokine(s) and the antigen(s) are expressed in a coordinated manner upon introduction into a suitable cell. Alternatively, the nucleotide sequences encoding one or more chemokines, or

fragments, derivatives, and/or analogues thereof, and the antigens against which an immune response is desired are present on the same nucleic acid.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides a method to enhance the efficacy of an HIV vaccine.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a composition comprising an immunogenic amount of one or more purified antigens, an amount of one or more purified chemokines, or a fragments, derivatives, analogues and/or truncation isoforms thereof, effective to enhance the immune response to the antigen. In another aspect, the present invention provides a composition comprising a first set of one or more purified nucleic acids comprising one or more nucleotide sequences encoding one or more chemokines, fragments, derivatives analogues and or truncation isoforms thereof, and a second set of purified nucleic acids comprising one or more nucleotide sequences encoding one or more antigens against which an immune response is desired, such that, the chemokine(s) and the antigen are expressed in a coordinated manner upon introduction into a suitable cell. In a preferred embodiment, the antigen is an HIV antigen. In another preferred embodiment, the chemokine is selected from the group consisting of: Macrophage-derived chemokine, Monocyte chemotactic protein 1, Monocyte chemotactic protein 2, Monocyte chemotactic protein 3, Monocyte chemotactic protein 4, activated macrophage specific chemokine 1, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 gamma, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 delta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 2 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 beta, Regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted (and its variants), I-309, EBI1-ligand chemokine, Pulmonary and activation regulated chemokine, Liver and activation-regulated chemokine, Thymus and activation regulated chemokine, Eotaxin (and variants), Human CC chemokine 1, Human CC chemokine 2, Human CC chemokine 3, IL-10-inducible chemokine, liver-expressed chemokine, 6Ckine, Exodus 1, Exodus 2, Exodus 3, thymus-expressed chemokine, Secondary Lymphoid tissue chemokine, Lymphocyte and Monocyte chemoattractant; Monotactin, Activation-induced, chemokine-related molecule, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-2, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 alpha, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 beta, B-cell-attracting chemokine 1, HuMIG, H174, Interferon-stimulated T-cell alpha

chemoattractant, Interleukin-8, IP-10, platelet factor 4, growth-regulated gene-alpha, growth-regulated gene-beta, growth-regulated gene-gamma, Neutrophil-activating protein 2, ENA-78, granulocyte chemotactic protein 2, LYMPHOTACTIN, and Fractalkine/neurotactin.

#### 4. DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

Figures 1A and 1B. The nucleotide and amino acid sequences of MDC. 1A depicts the nucleotide sequence of MDC (SEQ ID NO:1), with the coding region indicated by the appearance of the amino acid sequence in the line below; and 1B depicts the amino acid of MDC (SEQ ID NO:2) from GenBank accession no. U83171 (Godiska et al., 1997, *J. Exp. Med.* 185:1595-1604).

#### 5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for enhancing the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject comprising administering to the subject one or more purified antigens in conjunction with one or more purified chemokines, or more purified fragments, derivatives or analogues and/or truncation isoforms thereof.

While any chemokine may be employed according to the present invention, the chemokine is preferably selected from the following table:

Chemokine Class	Chemokines	Abbreviations	Accession Number
CC Chemokines	Macrophage-derived chemokine	MDC/STCP-1	u83171; u83239
	Monocyte chemotactic protein 1	MCP-1	x14768
	Monocyte chemotactic protein 2	MCP-2	X99886
	Monocyte chemotactic protein 3	MCP-3	x72308; s57464
	Monocyte chemotactic protein 4	MCP-4	u46767
	activated macrophage specific chemokine 1	AMAC-1	Y13710
	Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha	MIP-1 $\alpha$	AF043339; X03754; D90144

Chemokine Class	Chemokines	Abbreviations	Accession Number
CC Chemokines (continued)	Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta	MIP-1 $\beta$	j04130; d90145
	Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 gamma	MIP-1 $\gamma$	
	Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 delta	MIP-1 $\delta$	AF031587
	Macrophage inflammatory protein 2 alpha	MIP-2 $\alpha$	AF043340
	Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 alpha	MIP-3 $\alpha$	u77035
	Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 beta	MIP-3 $\beta$	u77180
	Regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted (and its variants)	RANTES	M21211
	I-309		M57502
	EBI1-ligand chemokine	ELC	AB000887
	Pulmonary and activation regulated chemokine	PARC/DC-CK-1/MIP4	AB000221
	Liver and activation-regulated chemokine	LARC	D86955
	Thymus and activation regulated chemokine	TARC	D43767
	Eotaxin (and variants)		D49372; Z69291; Z75669; Z75668
	Human chemokine 1	HCC1; NCC2	Z49270; z49269
	Human chemokine 2	HCC2; NCC3, MIP-5, MIP-1 $\delta$	Z70292
	Human chemokine 3	HCC3	Z70293
	IL-10-inducible chemokine	HCC4	U91746
	liver-expressed chemokine.	LEC; HCC4;NCC4	AB007454
	6Ckine		AF001979
	Exodus 1		u64197
	Exodus 2		U88320
	Exodus 3		U88321
	thymus-expressed chemokine	TECK	U86358
	Secondary Lymphoid tissue chemokine	SLC	AB002409

Chemokine Class	Chemokines	Abbreviations	Accession Number
CC Chemokines (continued)	Lymphocyte and Monocyte chemoattractant; Monotactin	LMC	AF055467
	Activation-induced, chemokine-related molecule	ATAC	x86474
	Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1	MPIF-1; MIP-3 or ckbeta8	u85767
	Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-2	MPIF-2	u85768
	Stromal cell-derived factor 1 alpha	SDF-1 $\alpha$ ; PBSF	L36034
CXC chemokines	Stromal cell-derived factor 1 beta	SDF-1 $\beta$ ; PBSF	L36033
	B-cell-attracting chemokine 1	BLC	AJ002211
	HuMIG		x72755 s60728
	H174		AF002985
	Interferon-stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant	I-TAC	AF030514
	Interleukin-8	IL-8	m17017; y00787
	IP-10		X02530
	platelet factor 4	PF4	M20901
	growth-regulated gene-alpha	GRO- $\alpha$	J03561
	growth-regulated gene-beta	GRO- $\beta$	M36820
	growth-regulated gene-gamma	GRO- $\gamma$	M36821
	Neutrophil-activating protein 2	NAP-2; CTAP-3	M54995; M38441
	ENA-78		L37036
	granulocyte chemotactic protein 2	GCP-2	Y08770
C-CHEMOKINES	LYMPHOTACTIN	SCM-1	D63789 D63790
CX3C-CHEMOKINES	Fractalkine/neurotactin		U91835 U84487

The present invention also relates to the use of fragments, analogues and derivatives of the foregoing chemokines, as well as truncation isoforms of such chemokines which are known in the art.

The present invention also relates to therapeutic compositions comprising one or more chemokines, nucleic acids encoding one or more chemokines, derivatives, analogues, and/or truncation isoforms thereof, and nucleic acids encoding the same, that are effective to enhance the immune response of a subject to a vaccine.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, nucleic acids comprising

nucleotide sequences encoding one or more chemokines or fragments or derivatives, including truncation isoforms, thereof, and encoding one or more antigens against which an immune response is desired, which coding sequences are operatively linked to gene regulatory sequences capable of directing the expression of the one or more chemokines and the one or more antigens upon introduction into a suitable cell, for example, but not limited to, the cell (of a subject), are administered to a subject such that the one or more chemokines, or fragments or derivatives, including truncation isoforms, thereof, and one or more antigens, are expressed in the subject.

For clarity of disclosure, and not by way of limitation, the detailed description of the invention is divided into the subsections which follow.

### **5.1. METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS TO ENHANCE THE EFFICACY OF A VACCINE**

The present invention provides methods for enhancing the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject, which methods comprise administering to a subject an immunogenic amount of one or more purified antigens against which an immune response is desired in the subject in conjunction with an amount of one or more purified chemokines, or fragments, derivatives, analogues and/or truncation isoforms thereof, effective to enhance the immune response against the antigen. In one aspect, the purified chemokine(s), or fragment(s), derivative(s), analogue(s) and/or truncation isoforms thereof, are administered to the subject concurrently with (e.g., in the same composition with) the purified antigen or antigens against which an immune response is desired. In another, aspect, the purified chemokine(s), or fragment(s), derivative(s), analogue(s) and/or truncation isoforms thereof, are administered either before or after the administration of one or more purified antigens against which immunity is desired in the subject, but is administered within such time that the chemokine(s) enhance the immune response to the one or more antigens. For example, but not by way of limitation, the purified chemokine(s) are administered during the time that the subject mounts an immune response against the administered one or more antigens, or, the purified MDC is administered within, for example, but not limited to, 30 minutes, 1 hour, 5 hours, 10 hours, 1 day, 2 days of (preferably, after) administration of the one or more purified antigens against which immunity is desired.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides compositions comprising an immunogenic amount of one or more purified antigens and an amount of purified MDC, or one or more fragments, derivatives or analogues thereof, effective to enhance the immune response to said antigen and, preferably, the composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

A preferred chemokine for use in the methods and compositions of the present invention is any MDC protein, fragment or derivative thereof, that is capable of enhancing the efficacy of a vaccine (for example, but not limited to, as determined by the assays described in Section 5.4, *infra*). In one specific embodiment, the MDC is purified full length MDC, preferably full length MDC having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 (Figure 1B). In another embodiment, the MDC is a purified protein, the amino acid sequence of which consists of amino acid numbers 2-69 of SEQ ID NO: 2 (Figure 1B). In another specific embodiment, the MDC is a purified protein, the amino acid sequence of which consists of amino acid numbers 3-69 of SEQ ID NO: 2 (Figure 1B). In still another specific embodiment, the MDC is a purified protein, the N-terminal amino acid sequence of which consists of the amino acid sequence Tyr-Gly-Ala-Asn-Met-Glu-Asp-Ser-Val-Cys-Cys-Arg-Asp-Tyr-Val-Arg-Tyr-Arg-Leu (portion of SEQ ID NO: 2). In yet another specific embodiment, the MDC is a purified protein, the N-terminal amino acid sequence of which consists of the amino acid sequence Pro-Tyr-Gly-Ala-Asn-Met-Glu-Asp-Ser-Val-Cys-Cys-Arg (portion of SEQ ID NO: 2). In yet another specific embodiment, the MDC is a purified derivative of a protein, the N-terminal amino acid sequence of which protein consists of the amino acid sequence Tyr-Gly-Ala-Asn-Met-Glu-Asp-Ser-Val-Cys-Cys-Arg-Asp-Tyr-Val-Arg-Tyr-Arg-Leu (SEQ ID NO:2), which derivative has activity to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine. In yet another specific embodiment, the MDC is a purified derivative of a protein, the N-terminal amino acid sequence of which protein consists of the amino acid sequence Pro-Tyr-Gly-Ala-Asn-Met-Glu-Asp-Ser-Val-Cys-Cys-Arg (SEQ ID NO:2), which derivative has activity to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine.

In yet another specific embodiment, the chemokine is a purified derivative of the protein, which derivative has one or more insertions of or substitutions with one or more non-classical amino acids relative to a corresponding wildtype chemokine, which derivative will enhance the efficacy of the vaccine. In yet another specific



embodiment, the chemokine is a purified derivative of the protein that has only one or more conservative substitutions in sequence relative a corresponding wildtype chemokine, which derivative will enhance the efficacy of the vaccine. The chemokines useful in the present invention may be derived from any suitable source and obtained by any method known in the art, for example but not limited to the methods described in Section 5.2 *infra*.

Preferably, the chemokine(s) are of the same species as the subject to which the vaccine is administered. In a preferred embodiment, one or more human chemokines are administered to a human subject, e.g., human MDC is administered to a human subject, alone or in combination with another chemokine.

The present invention also provides a method to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject, which method comprises administering to a subject a purified first nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen against which an immune response is desired in a subject and a purified second nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding one or more chemokines, or fragment(s), derivative(s) or analogue(s) thereof, where the expression of the encoded antigen(s) and chemokine(s), or fragment(s), derivative(s) or analogue(s) thereof, are under control of one or more appropriate gene regulatory elements (which regulatory elements can be any regulatory element known in the art, for example, but not limited to, those regulatory elements described in Section 5.2 *supra*), such that, upon introduction of said first and second nucleic acids into a suitable cell (e.g., a cell of the subject), the antigen and chemokine(s), or fragment(s), derivative(s) or analogue(s) thereof, are coordinately expressed, *i.e.*, are expressed either at the same time or within an appropriate time period (*i.e.*, sufficient for the chemokine(s) to enhance the immune response against the antigen relative to a corresponding immune response in the absence of the chemokine) and the antigen(s) are expressed in an immunogenic amount and the chemokine(s), or fragment(s), derivative(s) or analogue(s) thereof, are expressed in an amount sufficient to enhance the immune response against the antigen(s). In a specific embodiment, the nucleotide sequences encoding the chemokine(s) and the antigen are present on separate nucleic acids. In another embodiment, the nucleotide sequences encoding the chemokine(s) and the antigen(s) are present on the same nucleic acid.

The present invention also provides compositions to enhance the

efficacy of a vaccine in a subject, which compositions comprise a purified first nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding one or more antigen(s) and a purified second nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding one or more chemokines, or fragments or derivatives, including truncation isoforms, thereof, wherein the nucleotide sequences encoding the antigens and the chemokine(s) are operably linked to one or more gene regulatory elements such that, upon introduction of said first and second nucleic acids into a suitable cell (e.g., a cell of the subject), the antigen(s) and chemokine(s) are expressed in a coordinated manner and the antigen(s) are expressed in an immunogenic amount and the chemokine(s) are expressed in an amount effective to enhance the immune response against the antigen, relative to a corresponding immune response in the absence of such chemokine(s).

The present invention also provides compositions to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject, which compositions comprise a purified first set of one or more purified nucleic acids comprising one or more nucleotide sequences encoding one or more antigens and a purified second set of one or more purified nucleic acids comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding one or more chemokines, or fragments, analogues, derivatives, (including truncation isoforms) thereof, wherein the nucleotide sequence(s) encoding the antigen(s) and the chemokine(s) are operably linked to one or more gene regulatory elements such that, upon introduction of said first and second sets of nucleic acids into a suitable cell (e.g., a cell of the subject), the antigen(s) and chemokine(s) are expressed in a coordinated manner and the antigen(s) are expressed in an immunogenic amount and the chemokine(s) are expressed in an amount effective to enhance the immune response against the antigen, relative to a corresponding immune response in the absence of such chemokine(s).

The present invention also provides compositions to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject, which compositions comprise a purified nucleic acid comprising a first set of one or more nucleotide sequences encoding one or more antigens and a second set of one or more nucleotide sequence encoding one or more chemokines, or fragments, derivatives, or analogues thereof (including truncation isoforms), wherein the first and second sets of nucleotide sequences are operably linked to one or more gene regulatory elements such that, upon introduction into a suitable cell, the antigen(s) and the chemokine(s) are expressed in a coordinated manner and the antigen(s) are expressed in an immunogenic amount and the chemokine(s) are

expressed in an amount effective to enhance the immune response against the antigen(s).

Any nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding one or more chemokine proteins, or fragments or derivatives, thereof (including truncation isoforms), that are capable of enhancing the immune response to the antigen (for example, but not limited to, as determined by any of the assays described in Section 5.2., *infra*) can be used in the methods and compositions of the present invention.

In a preferred embodiment, the nucleotide sequence encodes MDC. In another embodiment, the MDC-encoding nucleotide consists of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 (Figure 1A). In another specific embodiment, the method or composition of the invention uses a nucleic acid encoding an MDC derivative having deletional, insertional or substitutional mutations and combination thereof, which derivative has activity to enhance the immune response against an antigen in a subject.

Such compositions of nucleic acids encoding an antigen are often referred to as DNA vaccines.

Such DNA vaccines are produced by any method known in the art for constructing an expression plasmid vector containing the nucleotide sequences of the antigen(s) and/or chemokine(s) to be expressed which vector is suitable for expression of the encoded proteins in the subject or in cells recombinant for the expression vector, which cells are to be provided to the subject. Such expression vectors may contain various promoters, terminators and polyadenylation coding regions to control the expression of the encoded protein.

The DNA vaccine can be administered by any method known in the art for administration of DNA. The DNA vaccine may be delivered either directly, in which case the subject is directly exposed to the DNA vaccine such that the DNA enters and is expressed in cells of the subject, or indirectly, in which case, the DNA vaccine is first introduced into suitable cells by any method known in the art *in vitro*, then the cells containing the DNA vaccine are transplanted into the subject.

In a specific embodiment, the DNA vaccine is directly administered *in vivo*, where it is expressed to produce the encoded antigens and chemokine(s). This can be accomplished by any of numerous methods known in the art, e.g., by constructing it as part of an appropriate nucleic acid expression vector and administering it so that it becomes intracellular, e.g., by infection using a defective or attenuated retroviral or

other viral vector (see U.S. Patent No. 4,980,286), or by direct injection of naked DNA, or by use of microparticle bombardment (e.g., a gene gun; Biolistic, Dupont), or coating with lipids or cell-surface receptors or transfecting agents, encapsulation in liposomes, microparticles, or microcapsules, or by administering it in linkage to a peptide which is known to enter the nucleus, by administering it in linkage to a ligand subject to receptor-mediated endocytosis (see e.g., Wu and Wu, *J. Biol. Chem.* 262:4429-4432 (1987)) (which can be used to target cell types specifically expressing the receptors), etc. In another embodiment, a nucleic acid-ligand complex can be formed in which the ligand comprises a fusogenic viral peptide to disrupt endosomes, allowing the nucleic acid to avoid lysosomal degradation. In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid of a DNA vaccine is injected into the muscle of the subject to be immunized.

Another approach is to introduce the nucleic acid of the DNA vaccine into a cell prior to administration *in vivo* of the resulting recombinant cell. Such introduction can be carried out by any method known in the art, including but not limited to transfection, electroporation, microinjection, infection with a viral or bacteriophage vector containing the nucleic acid sequences, cell fusion, chromosome-mediated gene transfer, microcell-mediated gene transfer, spheroplast fusion, etc. Numerous techniques are known in the art for the introduction of foreign nucleic acid into cells (see e.g., Loeffler and Behr, *Meth. Enzymol.* 217:599-618 (1993); Cohen et al., *Meth. Enzymol.* 217:618-644 (1993); Cline, *Pharmac. Ther.* 29:69-92 (1985)) and may be used in accordance with the present invention. Usually, the method of transfer includes the transfer of a selectable marker to the cells. The cells are then placed under selection to isolate those cells that have taken up and are expressing the transferred gene.

Cells into which a DNA vaccine can be introduced for purposes of immunization encompass any desired, available cell type, and include but are not limited to epithelial cells, endothelial cells, keratinocytes, fibroblasts, muscle cells, hepatocytes; blood cells such as T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, eosinophils, megakaryocytes, granulocytes; various stem or progenitor cells, in particular hematopoietic stem or progenitor cells, e.g., as obtained from bone marrow, umbilical cord blood, peripheral blood, fetal liver, etc.

The resulting recombinant cells can be delivered to a subject by various

methods known in the art. In a preferred embodiment, the recombinant cells are injected, e.g., subcutaneously. In another embodiment, recombinant skin cells may be applied as a skin graft onto the patient. Recombinant blood cells (e.g., hematopoietic stem or progenitor cells) are preferably administered intravenously. The cells can also be encapsulated in a suitable vehicle and then implanted in the subject (see, e.g., Dionne et al. PCT Publication WO 92/19195, dated November 12, 1992). The amount of cells envisioned for use depends on the desired effect, subject state, etc., and can be determined by one skilled in the art.

By way of example, and not by way of limitation a DNA vaccine may be generated as described by Lekutis et al. for an HIV DNA vaccine (1997, *J. Immunol.* 158:4471-4477). Briefly, an expression vector is constructed with the promoter, enhancer and intron A of human cytomegalovirus (CMV) and the termination and polyadenylation sequences of bovine growth hormone in a plasmid backbone. Additionally, the nucleotide sequence for signal sequence of tissue plasminogen activator is either substituted for the signal sequence of the antigen, if the antigen has a signal sequence or is added onto the amino-terminus of the antigen, thereby eliminating the dependence on viral proteins for expression (e.g., in the case of gp120 expression, rev and env proteins are required unless the HIV-1 signal sequence is so substituted). The resulting formulation is then injected intra-muscularly.

Further examples of DNA vaccines are set forth in Boyer et al. (1996, *J. Med. Primatol.*, 25:242-250), which describes the construction of a plasmid encoding the HIV-1 gp160 envelope glycoprotein as well as the rev-tax region cloned into pMAMneoBlue vector (Clontech, Inc., Palo Alto, CA), and a vector encoding the envelope glycoprotein and rev from HIV-1 strain MN under the control of the CMV promoter. Another vector which can be used in the present invention is as described in Boyer et al. (1997, *Nature Medicine* 3:526-532) and contains expression cassettes encoding the envelope and Rev proteins of HIV-1 strain MN, and encoding the Gag/Pol proteins of HIV-1 strain IIIB.

For the practice of the present invention, the nucleotide sequence for the one or more chemokines, or fragments, derivatives, or analogues thereof, can either be incorporated into the same expression vector containing the nucleotide sequence encoding the antigen in such a manner that the chemokine(s) are expressed. Alternatively, the nucleotide sequence encoding the chemokine(s), or fragment(s),

derivative(s) or analogue(s) thereof, can be cloned into a separate expression vector (e.g., as described above for the expression vector containing the sequences coding for antigen) and the expression vector that expresses the antigen(s) mixed with the expression vector that expresses the chemokine(s). The mixture of the two expression vectors can then be administered to the subject.

The methods and compositions of the present invention may be used as a vaccine in a subject in which immunity for the antigen(s) is desired. Such antigens can be any antigen known in the art to be useful in a vaccine formulation. The methods and compositions of the present invention can be used to enhance the efficacy of any vaccine known in the art. The vaccine of the present invention may be used to enhance an immune response to infectious agents and diseased or abnormal cells, such as but not limited to bacteria, parasites, fungi, viruses, tumors and cancers. The compositions of the invention may be used to either treat or prevent a disease or disorder amenable to treatment or prevention by generating an immune response to the antigen provided in the composition. In one preferred embodiment, the antigen(s) are proteins, fragments or derivatives, including truncation isoforms, thereof, encoded by any genes of the HIV genome including the *env*, *gag*, *pol*, *nef*, *vif*, *rev*, and *tat* genes. In a more preferred embodiment, the antigen is an HIV-associated gp120 protein.

The methods and compositions of the present invention may be used to elicit a humoral and/or a cell-mediated response against the antigen(s) of the vaccine in a subject. In one specific embodiment, the methods and compositions elicit a humoral response against the administered antigen in a subject. In another specific embodiment, the methods and compositions elicit a cell-mediated response against the administered antigen in a subject. In a preferred embodiment, the methods and compositions elicit both a humoral and a cell-mediated response.

The subjects to which the present invention is applicable may be any mammalian or vertebrate species, which include, but are not limited to, cows, horses, sheep, pigs, fowl (e.g., chickens), goats, cats, dogs, hamsters, mice and rats, monkeys, rabbits, chimpanzees, and humans. In a preferred embodiment, the subject is a human. The compositions and methods of the invention can be used to either prevent a disease or disorder, or to treat a particular disease or disorder, where an immune response against a particular antigen or antigens is effective to treat or prevent the

disease or disorder. Such diseases and disorders include, but are not limited to, viral infections, such as HIV, CMV, hepatitis, herpes virus, measles, etc, bacterial infections, fungal and parasitic infections, cancers, and any other disease or disorder amenable to treatment or prevention by eliciting an immune response against a particular antigen or antigens. In another preferred embodiment, the subject is infected or at risk of being infected with HIV virus.

In another preferred embodiment the invention provides methods and compositions to enhance the efficacy of an HIV vaccine, such a vaccine can be administered to either prevent or treat HIV.

## 5.2. CHEMOKINE GENES AND PROTEINS

Chemokine proteins and nucleic acids can be obtained by any method known in the art. Chemokine nucleotide and amino acid sequences are available in public databases such as Genbank and are also published in various references known to those of skill in the art. The gene bank accession numbers for the preferred chemokines of the present invention are provided in Table I, in Section 5 above. The ensuing discussion uses MDC by way of example, but applies equally to other chemokines as well.

The MDC nucleotide and amino acid sequences for, *inter alia*, human, are available in the public databases (e.g. Genbank accession No. U83171) also published in Godiska et al., 1997, *J. Exp. Med.* 185:1595-1604. The nucleotide sequence and the amino acid sequence for the human MDC are provided in Figures 1A and B (SEQ ID NOS:1 and 2, respectively).

Chemokines used herein include, but are not limited to, chemokines from mice, hamsters, dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, chimpanzees, and human. In one preferred embodiment, the chemokine is of human origin.

Any vertebrate cell potentially can serve as the nucleic acid source for the isolation of chemokine nucleic acids. The nucleic acid sequences encoding the chemokine(s) can be isolated from vertebrate, mammalian, human, porcine, bovine, feline, avian, equine, canine, as well as additional primate sources, etc. The DNA may be obtained by standard procedures known in the art from cloned DNA (e.g., a

DNA "library"), by chemical synthesis, by cDNA cloning, or by the cloning of genomic DNA, or fragments thereof, purified from the desired cell (see, for example, Sambrook et al., 1989, *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual*, 2d Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York; Glover, D.M. (ed.), 1985, *DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach*, MRL Press, Ltd., Oxford, U.K. Vol. I, II.) Clones derived from genomic DNA may contain regulatory and intron DNA regions in addition to coding regions; clones derived from cDNA will contain only exon sequences. Whatever the source, the gene should be molecularly cloned into a suitable vector for propagation of the gene.

In the molecular cloning of the gene from cDNA, cDNA is generated from totally cellular RNA or mRNA by methods that are well known in the art. The gene may also be obtained from genomic DNA, where DNA fragments are generated (e.g. using restriction enzymes or by mechanical shearing), some of which will encode the desired gene. The linear DNA fragments can then be separated according to size by standard techniques, including but not limited to, agarose and polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and column chromatography.

Once the DNA fragments are generated, identification of the specific DNA fragment containing all or a portion of the chemokine gene may be accomplished in a number of ways.

A preferred method for isolating a chemokine gene is by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), which can be used to amplify the desired chemokine sequence in a genomic or cDNA library or from genomic DNA or cDNA that has not been incorporated into a library. Oligonucleotide primers which would hybridize to chemokine sequences can be used as primers in PCR.

Additionally, a portion of the chemokine (of any species) gene or its specific RNA, or a fragment thereof, can be purified (or an oligonucleotide synthesized) and labeled, the generated DNA fragments may be screened by nucleic acid hybridization to the labeled probe (Benton, W. and Davis, R., 1977, *Science* 196:180; Grunstein, M. And Hogness, D., 1975, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 72:3961). Those DNA fragments with substantial homology to the probe will hybridize. Chemokine nucleic acids can be also identified and isolated by expression cloning using, for example, anti-chemokine antibodies for selection.

Alternatives to obtaining the chemokine DNA by cloning or amplification



include, but are not limited to, chemically synthesizing the gene sequence itself from the known chemokine sequence or making cDNA to the mRNA which encodes the chemokine protein. Other methods are possible and within the scope of the invention. Once a clone has been obtained, its identity can be confirmed by nucleic acid sequencing (by any method well known in the art) and comparison to known chemokine sequences. DNA sequence analysis can be performed by any techniques known in the art, including but not limited to the method of Maxam and Gilbert (1980, Meth. Enzymol. 65:499-560), the Sanger dideoxy method (Sanger, F., et al., 1977, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 74:5463), the use of T7 DNA polymerase (Tabor and Richardson, U.S. Patent No. 4,795,699), use of an automated DNA sequencer (e.g., Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) or the method described in PCT Publication WO 97/ 15690.

Nucleic acids which are hybridizable to a chemokine nucleic acid, or to a nucleic acid encoding a chemokine derivative can be isolated, by nucleic acid hybridization under conditions of low, high, or moderate stringency (see also Shilo and Weinberg, 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:6789-6792). For example, the nucleic acid of SEQ ID No: 1 is hybridizable to an MDC nucleic acid.

Chemokine proteins and derivatives, analogs and fragments of chemokine proteins can be obtained by any method known in the art, including but not limited to recombinant expression methods, purification from natural sources, and chemical synthesis.

For example, chemokines can be obtained by recombinant protein expression techniques. For recombinant expression, the chemokine gene or portion thereof is inserted into an appropriate cloning vector for expression in a particular host cell. A large number of vector-host systems known in the art may be used. Possible vectors include, but are not limited to, plasmids or modified viruses, but the vector system must be compatible with the host cell used. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, bacteriophages such as lambda derivatives, or plasmids such as pBR322 or pUC plasmid derivatives or the Bluescript vector (Stratagene). The insertion into a cloning vector can, for example, be accomplished by ligating the DNA fragment into a cloning vector which has complementary cohesive termini. However, if the complementary restriction sites used to fragment the DNA are not present in the cloning vector, the ends of the DNA molecules may be enzymatically modified. Alternatively, any site

desired may be produced by ligating nucleotide sequences (linkers) onto the DNA termini; these ligated linkers may comprise specific chemically synthesized oligonucleotides encoding restriction endonuclease recognition sequences. In an alternative method, the cleaved vector and chemokine gene may be modified by homopolymeric tailing. Recombinant molecules can be introduced into host cells via transformation, transfection, infection, electroporation, etc., so that many copies of the gene sequence are generated.

In an alternative method, the desired gene may be identified and isolated after insertion into a suitable cloning vector in a "shot gun" approach. Enrichment for the desired gene, for example, by size fractionation, can be done before insertion into the cloning vector.

In specific embodiments, transformation of host cells with recombinant DNA molecules that incorporate the isolated chemokine gene, cDNA, or synthesized DNA sequence enables generation of multiple copies of the gene. Thus, the gene may be obtained in large quantities by growing transformants, isolating the recombinant DNA molecules from the transformants and, when necessary, retrieving the inserted gene from the isolated recombinant DNA.

The nucleotide sequence coding for a chemokine protein or a functionally active analog or fragment or other derivative thereof, can be inserted into an appropriate expression vector, *i.e.*, a vector which contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted protein-coding sequence. The necessary transcriptional and translational signals can also be supplied by the native chemokine gene and/or its flanking regions. A variety of host-vector systems may be utilized to express the protein-coding sequence. These include but are not limited to mammalian cell systems infected with virus (e.g., vaccinia virus, adenovirus, etc.); insect cell systems infected with virus (e.g., baculovirus); microorganisms such as yeast containing yeast vectors, or bacteria transformed with bacteriophage, DNA, plasmid DNA, or cosmid DNA. The expression elements of vectors vary in their strengths and specificities. Depending on the host-vector system utilized, any one of a number of suitable transcription and translation elements may be used.

Any of the methods previously described for the insertion of DNA fragments into a vector may be used to construct expression vectors containing a chimeric gene consisting of appropriate transcriptional/translational control signals and the protein

coding sequences. These methods may include *in vitro* recombinant DNA and synthetic techniques and *in vivo* recombinants (genetic recombination). Expression of nucleic acid sequence encoding a chemokine protein or peptide fragment may be regulated by a second nucleic acid sequence so that the chemokine protein or peptide is expressed in a host transformed with the recombinant DNA molecule. For example, expression of a chemokine protein may be controlled by any promoter/enhancer element known in the art. Promoters which may be used to control chemokine expression include, but are not limited to, the SV40 early promoter region (Bernoist and Chambon, 1981, Nature 290:304-310), the promoter contained in the 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto, et al., 1980, Cell 22:787-797), the herpes thymidine kinase promoter (Wagner et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78:1441-1445), the regulatory sequences of the metallothionein gene (Brinster et al., 1982, Nature 296:39-42); prokaryotic expression vectors such as the  $\beta$ -lactamase promoter (Villa-Kamaroff, et al., 1978, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 75:3727-3731), or the tac promoter (DeBoer, et al., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:21-25); see also "Useful proteins from recombinant bacteria" in Scientific American, 1980, 242:74-94; promoter elements from yeast or other fungi such as the Gal 4 promoter, the ADC (alcohol dehydrogenase) promoter, PGK (phosphoglycerol kinase) promoter, alkaline phosphatase promoter, and the following animal transcriptional control regions, which exhibit tissue specificity and have been utilized in transgenic animals: elastase I gene control region which is active in pancreatic acinar cells (Swift et al., 1984, Cell 38:639-646; Ornitz et al., 1986, Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 50:399-409; MacDonald, 1987, Hepatology 7:425-515); insulin gene control region which is active in pancreatic beta cells (Hanahan, 1985, Nature 315:115-122), immunoglobulin gene control region which is active in lymphoid cells (Grosschedl et al., 1984, Cell 38:647-658; Adames et al., 1985, Nature 318:533-538; Alexander et al., 1987, Mol. Cell. Biol. 7:1436-1444), mouse mammary tumor virus control region which is active in testicular, breast, lymphoid and mast cells (Leder et al., 1986, Cell 45:485-495), albumin gene control region which is active in liver (Pinkert et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1:268-276), alpha-fetoprotein gene control region which is active in liver (Krumlauf et al., 1985, Mol. Cell. Biol. 5:1639-1648; Hammer et al., 1987, Science 235:53-58; alpha 1-antitrypsin gene control region which is active in the liver (Kelsey et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1:161-171), beta-globin gene control region

which is active in myeloid cells (Mogram et al., 1985, Nature 315:338-340; Kollias et al., 1986, Cell 46:89-94), myelin basic protein gene control region which is active in oligodendrocyte cells in the brain (Readhead et al., 1987, Cell 48:703-712), myosin light chain-2 gene control region which is active in skeletal muscle (Sani, 1985, Nature 314:283-286), and gonadotropic releasing hormone gene control region which is active in the hypothalamus (Mason et al., 1986, Science 234:1372-1378).

For example, a vector can be used that comprises a promoter operably linked to an chemokine-encoding nucleic acid, one or more origins of replication, and, optionally, one or more selectable markers (e.g., an antibiotic resistance gene).

In a specific embodiment, an expression construct is made by subcloning a chemokine coding sequence into the *EcoRI* restriction site of each of the three pGEX vectors (Glutathione S-Transferase expression vectors; Smith and Johnson, 1988, Gene 7:31-40). This allows for the expression of the chemokine protein product from the subclone in the correct reading frame.

Expression vectors containing chemokine gene inserts can be identified by three general approaches: (a) nucleic acid hybridization, (b) presence or absence of "marker" gene functions, and (c) expression of inserted sequences. In the first approach, the presence of a chemokine gene inserted in an expression vector can be detected by nucleic acid hybridization using probes comprising sequences that are homologous to an inserted chemokine gene. In the second approach, the recombinant vector/host system can be identified and selected based upon the presence or absence of certain "marker" gene functions (e.g., thymidine kinase activity, resistance to antibiotics, transformation phenotype, occlusion body formation in baculovirus, etc.) caused by the insertion of a chemokine gene in the vector. For example, if the chemokine gene is inserted within the marker gene sequence of the vector, recombinants containing the chemokine insert can be identified by the absence of the marker gene function. In the third approach, recombinant expression vectors can be identified by assaying the product expressed by the recombinant. Such assays can be based, for example, on the physical or functional properties of the chemokine protein in *in vitro* assay systems, e.g., binding with anti-chemokine antibody or the chemokine's receptor.

Once a particular recombinant DNA molecule is identified and isolated, several methods known in the art may be used to propagate it. Once a suitable host

system and growth conditions are established, recombinant expression vectors can be propagated and prepared in quantity. As previously explained, the expression vectors which can be used include, but are not limited to, the following vectors or their derivatives: human or animal viruses such as vaccinia virus or adenovirus; insect viruses such as baculovirus; yeast vectors; bacteriophage vectors (e.g., lambda), and plasmid and cosmid DNA vectors, to name but a few.

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen which modulates the expression of the inserted sequences, or modifies and processes the gene product in the specific fashion desired. Expression from certain promoters can be elevated in the presence of certain inducers; thus, expression of the genetically engineered protein may be controlled. Furthermore, different host cells have characteristic and specific mechanisms for the translational and post-translational processing and modification (e.g., glycosylation, phosphorylation of proteins). Appropriate cell lines or host systems can be chosen to ensure the desired modification and processing of the foreign protein expressed. For example, expression in a bacterial system can be used to produce an unglycosylated core protein product. Expression in yeast will produce a glycosylated product. Expression in mammalian cells can be used to ensure "native" glycosylation of a heterologous protein. Furthermore, different vector/host expression systems may effect processing reactions to different extents.

In other specific embodiments, the chemokine protein(s), fragment(s), analogue(s), or derivative(s) may be expressed as a fusion, or chimeric protein product (comprising the protein, fragment, analog, or derivative joined via a peptide bond to a heterologous protein sequence (of a different protein)). Such a chimeric product can be made by ligating the appropriate nucleic acid sequences encoding the desired amino acid sequences to each other by methods known in the art, in the proper coding frame, and expressing the chimeric product by methods commonly known in the art. Alternatively, such a chimeric product may be made by protein synthetic techniques, e.g., by use of a peptide synthesizer. In a specific embodiment, a chimeric protein containing all or a portion of the chemokine is joined via a peptide bond to all or a portion of an antigen against which immunity is desired.

Both cDNA and genomic sequences can be cloned and expressed.

The chemokine protein(s) may also be isolated and purified by standard methods including chromatography (e.g., ion exchange, affinity, and sizing column

chromatography), centrifugation, differential solubility, or by any other standard technique for the purification of proteins. The functional properties may be evaluated using any suitable assay (see Section 5.5). Alternatively, the protein can be synthesized by standard chemical methods known in the art (e.g., see Hunkapiller, M., et al., 1984, *Nature* 310:105-111). The chemokine-encoding nucleic acid sequence(s) can be mutated *in vitro* or *in vivo*, to create and/or destroy translation, initiation, and/or termination sequences, or to create variations in coding regions. Any technique for mutagenesis known in the art can be used, including, but not limited to, *in vitro* site-directed mutagenesis (Hutchinson et al., 1978, *J. Biol. Chem.* 253:6551), use of TAB linkers (Pharmacia), mutation-containing PCR primers, etc.

The experimentation involved in mutagenesis consists primarily of site-directed mutagenesis followed by phenotypic testing of the altered gene product. Some of the more commonly employed site-directed mutagenesis protocols take advantage of vectors that can provide single stranded as well as double stranded DNA, as needed. Generally, the mutagenesis protocol with such vectors is as follows. A mutagenic primer, *i.e.*, a primer complementary to the sequence to be changed, but consisting of one or a small number of altered, added, or deleted bases, is synthesized. The primer is extended *in vitro* by a DNA polymerase and, after some additional manipulations, the now double-stranded DNA is transfected into bacterial cells. Next, by a variety of methods, the desired mutated DNA is identified, and the desired protein is purified from clones containing the mutated sequence. For longer sequences, additional cloning steps are often required because long inserts (longer than 2 kilobases) are unstable in those vectors. Protocols are known to those skilled in the art and kits for site-directed mutagenesis are widely available from biotechnology supply companies, for example from Amersham Life Science, Inc. (Arlington Heights, IL) and Stratagene Cloning Systems (La Jolla, CA).

In other specific embodiments, the chemokine derivative(s) or analogue(s) may be expressed as a fusion, or chimeric protein product (comprising the protein, fragment, analogue, or derivative joined via a peptide bond to a heterologous protein sequence (of a different protein)). Such a chimeric product can be made by ligating the appropriate nucleic acid sequences encoding the desired amino acid sequences to each other by methods known in the art, in the proper coding frame, and expressing the chimeric product by methods commonly known in the art.

In addition, chemokine proteins, derivatives (including fragments and chimeric proteins), and analogues can be chemically synthesized. See, e.g.; Clark-Lewis et al.; 1991, *Biochem.* 30:3128-3135 and Merrifield, 1963, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2156. For example, chemokines, derivatives and analogues can be synthesized by solid phase techniques, cleaved from the resin, and purified by preparative high performance liquid chromatography (e.g., see Creighton, 1983, *Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles*, W.H. Freeman and Co., N.Y., pp. 50-60). Chemokines, derivatives and analogues that are proteins can also be synthesized by use of a peptide synthesizer. The composition of the synthetic peptides may be confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (e.g., the Edman degradation procedure; see Creighton, 1983, *Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles*, W.H. Freeman and Co., N.Y., pp. 34-49).

The chemokine proteins, derivatives, or analogues of the invention may be synthesized in their entirety by the sequential addition of amino acid residues or alternatively as fragment subcomponents which may be combined using techniques well known in the art, such as, for example, fragment condensation (Shin et al., 1992, *Biosci. Biotech. Biochem.* 56:404-408; Nyfeler et al., 1992, *Peptides*, Proc. 12th Amer. Pep. Soc., Smith and Rivier (eds), Leiden, pp 661-663); and Nokihara et al., 1990, *Protein Research Foundation*, Yanaihara (ed), Osaka, pp 315-320).

In a less preferred embodiment, chemokine derivatives can be obtained by proteolysis of the protein followed by purification using standard methods such as those described above (e.g., immunoaffinity purification).

In another alternate embodiment, native chemokine proteins can be purified from natural sources, by standard methods such as those described above (e.g., immunoaffinity purification).

### 5.3. COMPOSITION FORMULATIONS AND METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION

The composition formulations of the invention comprise an effective immunizing amount of an immunologically active ingredient, i.e., one or more antigens, and an amount of one or more chemokine(s), or fragment(s) or derivative thereof, effective to enhance the immune response against the antigen in a subject, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. In a specific embodiment, the

chemokines are selected from the group consisting of Macrophage-derived chemokine, Monocyte chemotactic protein 1, Monocyte chemotactic protein 2, Monocyte chemotactic protein 3, Monocyte chemotactic protein 4, activated macrophage specific chemokine 1, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 gamma, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 delta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 2 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 beta, Regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted (and its variants), I-309, EBI1-ligand chemokine, Pulmonary and activation regulated chemokine, Liver and activation-regulated chemokine, Thymus and activation regulated chemokine, Eotaxin (and variants), Human CC chemokine 1, Human CC chemokine 2, Human CC chemokine 3, IL-10-inducible chemokine, liver-expressed chemokine, 6Ckine, Exodus 1, Exodus 2, Exodus 3, thymus-expressed chemokine, Secondary Lymphoid tissue chemokine, Lymphocyte and Monocyte chemoattractant; Monotactin, Activation-induced, chemokine-related molecule, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-2, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 alpha, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 beta, B-cell-attracting chemokine 1, HuMIG, H174, Interferon-stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant, Interleukin-8, IP-10, platelet factor 4, growth-regulated gene-alpha, growth-regulated gene-beta, growth-regulated gene-gamma, Neutrophil-activating protein 2, ENA-78, granulocyte chemotactic protein 2, LYMPHOTACTIN, and Fractalkine/neurotactin.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients are well known in the art and include but are not limited to saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, sterile isotonic aqueous buffer, and combinations thereof. One example of such an acceptable carrier is a physiologically balanced culture medium containing one or more stabilizing agents such as stabilized, hydrolyzed proteins, lactose, etc. The carrier is preferably sterile. The formulation should suit the mode of administration.

In addition, if desired, the vaccine or composition preparation may also include minor amounts of auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering agents, and/or adjuvants which enhance the effectiveness of the vaccine or composition. Suitable adjuvants may include, but are not limited to: mineral gels,



e.g., aluminum hydroxide; surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols; polyanions; peptides; oil emulsions; alum; MDP; N-acetyl-muramyl-L-threonyl-D-isoglutamine (thr-MDP), N-acetyl-nor-muramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutamine, and N-acetylmuramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutaminyl-L-alanine-2-(1'-2'-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-hydroxyphosphoryloxy)-ethylamine. The effectiveness of an adjuvant may be determined by comparing the induction of antibodies directed against a MDC-containing composition in the presence and in the absence of various adjuvants.

In instances where the recombinant antigen is a hapten, *i.e.*, a molecule that is antigenic in that it can react selectively with cognate antibodies, but not immunogenic in that it cannot elicit an immune response, the hapten may be covalently bound to a carrier or immunogenic molecule; for instance, a large protein such as serum albumin will confer immunogenicity to the hapten coupled to it. The hapten-carrier may be formulated for use as a vaccine.

The composition can be a liquid solution, suspension, emulsion, tablet, pill, capsule, sustained release formulation, or powder. Oral formulation can include standard carriers such as pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, cellulose, magnesium carbonate, etc.

The chemokine(s), or fragment(s) or derivative(s) thereof, and/or the antigen(s) may be formulated into the composition as neutral or salt forms. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include the acid addition salts (formed with free amino groups of the peptide) and which are formed with inorganic acids, such as, for example, hydrochloric or phosphoric acids, or organic acids such as acetic, oxalic, tartaric, maleic, and the like. Salts formed with free carboxyl groups may also be derived from inorganic bases, such as, for example, sodium potassium, ammonium, calcium, or ferric hydroxides, and such organic bases as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, 2-ethylamino ethanol, histidine, procaine and the like.

The vaccines of the invention may be multivalent or univalent. Multivalent vaccines are made from recombinant viruses that direct the expression of more than one antigen.

An effective dose (immunizing amount) is that amount sufficient to produce an immune response to the antigen(s) in the host to which the vaccine preparation is administered. The precise dose of the composition to be employed in the formulation will depend on the route of administration, and the nature of the subject to be

immunized, and should be decided by the practitioner according to standard clinical techniques. Effective doses of the vaccines or compositions of the present invention may also be extrapolated from dose-response curves derived from animal model test systems.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers comprising one or more of the ingredients of the composition formulations of the invention. Associated with such container(s) can be a notice in the form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals or biological products, which notice reflects approval by the agency of manufacture, use or sale for human administration.

Generally, the ingredients are supplied either separately or mixed together in unit dosage form, for example, as a dry lyophilized powder or water free concentrate in a hermetically sealed container such as an ampoule or sachette indicating the quantity of active agent. Where the composition is administered by injection, an ampoule of sterile diluent can be provided so that the ingredients may be mixed prior to administration.

In a specific embodiment, a lyophilized immunologically active ingredient and one or more chemokine polypeptide(s) of the invention are provided in a first container; a second container comprises diluent consisting of an aqueous solution of 50% glycerin, 0.25% phenol, and an antiseptic (e.g., 0.005% brilliant green).

Many methods may be used to introduce the composition formulations of the invention; these include but are not limited to oral, intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, intranasal routes, and via scarification (scratching through the top layers of skin, e.g., using a bifurcated needle).

The DNA vaccines of the invention can be administered by any method known in the art for delivery of DNA to subject (for example, as described in Section 5.3 *supra*)

#### 5.4. DETERMINATION OF COMPOSITION EFFICACY

The activity of one or more chemokines, or a fragment, derivative or analogue thereof, to enhance immune response to an antigen can be determined by monitoring the immune response in test animals following immunization with a composition containing the chemokine(s) and an antigen and comparing the response to that following immunization with the antigen in the absence of the chemokine(s). Generation of a humoral (antibody) response and/or cell-mediated immunity, may be taken as an indication of an immune response. Test animals may include mice, hamsters, dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, chimpanzees, etc., and eventually human subjects. Assays for humoral and cell-mediated immunity are well known in the art.

Methods of introducing the composition may include oral, intracerebral, intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, intranasal or any other standard routes of immunization. The immune response of the test subjects can be analyzed by various approaches well known in the art, such as but not limited to: testing the reactivity of the resultant immune serum to the antigen of the chemokine-containing vaccine, as assayed by known techniques, e.g., immunosorbant assay (ELISA), immunoblots, radioimmunoprecipitations, etc.

As one example of suitable animal testing, a composition of the present invention may be tested in mice for the ability to enhance an antibody response to an antigen (using for example, but not limited to, the method as described in Section 6, *infra*) and the delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) response (also described in Section 6 *infra*), measured by an increase in footpad swelling after inoculation in the footpad of the test animal, as compared to the measurements in animals administered the antigen in a composition not containing chemokine. For example, as test animals BALB/c mice may be used. The test group each receives an inoculation with fixed amount of antigen and varying amount of one or more chemokines. The control group receives an inoculation of comparable amount of antigen alone.

Serum samples may be drawn from the mice after the final inoculation (for example every one or two weeks after inoculation), and serum is analyzed for antibodies against the antigen using known methods in the art, e.g., using an ELISA. DTH responses to the antigen may be measured after the final inoculation (e.g. within 1-7 days). An increase in the serum titer of antibodies recognizing the antigen and/or

an increase in footpad swelling in the animals receiving the antigen-compositions containing the chemokine(s) as compared to the serum titer of antibodies against the antigen and/or the footpad swelling in the animals receiving the antigen composition not containing the chemokine(s), indicates that the chemokine(s) enhance the immune response to antigen. An increase in the serum titer of antibodies recognizing the antigen and/or an increase in footpad swelling in the animals receiving the antigen-compositions containing the chemokines as compared to the serum titer of antibodies against the antigen and/or the footpad swelling in the animals receiving the antigen composition not containing chemokine(s), indicates that the chemokine(s) enhances the immune response to antigen. An increase in the serum titer of antibodies recognizing the antigen and/or an increase in footpad swelling in the animals receiving the antigen-compositions containing MDC as compared to the serum titer of antibodies against the antigen and/or the footpad swelling in the animals receiving the antigen composition not containing MDC, indicates that the MDC enhances the immune response to antigen. An increase in the serum titer of antibodies recognizing the antigen and/or an increase in footpad swelling in the animals receiving the antigen-compositions containing MDC as compared to the serum titer of antibodies against the antigen and/or the footpad swelling in the animals receiving the antigen composition not containing MDC, indicates that the MDC enhances the immune response to antigen.

## **6. EXAMPLE: IMMUNIZATION WITH MDC-CONTAINING COMPOSITION**

The following experiment illustrates the evaluation of whether MDC will act as an adjuvant for a protein antigen and enhance the efficacy of a vaccine. However, it will be appreciated that the description applies equally to other chemokines and combinations of chemokines.

### **6.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

#### **6.1.1. ANIMALS AND REAGENTS**

BALB/c mice are purchased from Harlan-Sprague-Dawley (Indianapolis, IN).

Human MDC (hMDC) was obtained from CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell clones immortalized *in vitro* prepared as previously described (Markham et al., 1983 *Int. J. Cancer* 31:413; Markham et al. 1984, *Int. J. Cancer* 33:13). One such immortalized CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell clone, F3b Clone 19, was adapted to growth in serum-free medium by the following procedure and used for further studies. F3b Clone 19 cells were grown in complete medium containing rIL-2 (16 ng/ml) at 37°C in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator. After expanding the culture to 200 ml, the cells were pelleted and resuspended in RPMI medium containing HB101 (Irvine Scientific) supplemented with 16 ng/ml of rIL-2, 1% glutamine and 1% penicillin/streptomycin. The cells were grown to full confluence and the medium harvested by centrifugation at 670 x g for 10 minutes.

Human MDC (hMDC) was purified from F3b Clone 19 as described in Pal et al., 1997, *Science* 278:695-698. Briefly, the cell free culture supernatant from F3b Clone 19 was clarified by high speed centrifugation and fractionated by heparin affinity chromatography, taking advantage of the heparin binding characteristics of chemokines (Witt and Lander, 1994, *Current Biology* 4:394; Proost et al., 1996, *Method: A Companion to Methods in Enzymology* 10:82). Culture supernatant (1200 ml) from F3b Clone 19, grown to high cell density in serum-free medium supplemented with rIL-2 was clarified by high speed centrifugation (100,000 x g for 60 minutes at 4°C) and applied to a 5 ml HiTrap heparin affinity FPLC column (Pharmacia) equilibrated in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6 containing 0.1 M NaCl (column buffer). The column was then washed extensively with column buffer and the bound proteins eluted from the column with 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6 containing 2.0 M NaCl at a flow rate of 0.5 to 1 ml/minute. Virtually all of the HIV suppressive activity effective against primary NSI and SI isolates and HIV-1<sub>MB</sub> was recovered in the column eluate (data not shown). The heparin affinity column eluate was brought to pH 2.0 by addition of trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and subjected to reversed phase HPLC on a PEEK C-18 column (Waters Instruments) equilibrated in H<sub>2</sub>O containing 0.1 % TFA. Proteins bound to the column were eluted with a 5 minute linear gradient of aqueous acetonitrile (0 to 35 %) containing 0.1% TFA. After 10 minutes at 35% acetonitrile, the column was further developed with a 60 minute linear gradient of 35-70% aqueous acetonitrile in TFA. The flow rate was maintained at 0.5 to 1 ml/minute. The fractions obtained were then tested for suppressor activity in the acute infectivity assay using HIV-1<sub>MB</sub>. Active fractions were pooled, diluted twofold in H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1 % TFA

and reapplied to the column. The column was then developed with a 30 minute linear aqueous acetonitrile gradient (0-60%) containing 0.1% TFA at a flow rate of 0.5 to 1 ml/minute. The fractions obtained were assayed as above. Active fractions were pooled, diluted with H<sub>2</sub>O/0.1 % TFA and fractionated under the same conditions to obtain a single protein peak. The fraction corresponding to the peak and flanking fractions were tested in the infectivity assay to verify that suppressor activity was cofractionated with the protein.

Suppressive activity against HIV-1<sub>IIIb</sub> in the absence of cytotoxic effects consistently copurified with a single protein peak that appeared as a homogeneous 8 kDa band when analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. This protein was not reactive in ELISAs for RANTES, MIP-1 $\alpha$  or MIP-1 $\beta$  (R&D Systems).

Recombinant gp120 protein derived from HIV-1 IIIB isolate is purchased from Intracel (Foster City, CA).

#### **6.1.2 IMMUNIZATION OF MICE**

The hMDC and the gp120 is resuspended in a total volume of 50  $\mu$ l of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Mice are divided into 5 groups with 3-4 mice in each group. Groups 1-4 are inoculated with 10  $\mu$ g gp120 and 0.3  $\mu$ g, 0.1  $\mu$ g, 0.03  $\mu$ g, and 0.01  $\mu$ g of hMDC, respectively. As a control, group 5 is inoculated with 10  $\mu$ g of gp120 in the absence of hMDC. For primary inoculation, each group of mice is inoculated with 10  $\mu$ l of the hMDC and gp120 solution via footpad. Two to three weeks after the primary inoculation, each mouse is given the same does of hMDC/gp120 that is used in primary inoculation.

#### **6.1.3 ELISA ASSAY**

Serum samples are collected one week after the second inoculation via tail vein bleed. gp120 serum responses are measured using standard gp120 antibody ELISA assays.

#### **6.1.4 DTH ASSAY**

The delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) response is measured from 1-7 days after the second inoculation. A caliper is to be used to measure footpad swelling.

## 6.2. RESULTS

Mice inoculated with hMDC/gp120 are expected to have greater serum antibody and DTH responses than mice inoculated with gp120 alone. The improved responses will be reflected in either increased titers of serum antibody responses or increased footpad swelling. A dose response effect is expected - increasing the dose of hMDC used is expected to cause a corresponding improvement in the serum and DHT gp120-specific responses.

## 7. EXAMPLE: OTHER CHEMOKINES AND COMBINATIONS OF CHEMOKINES

The foregoing experiments can be repeated using other chemokines and combinations of chemokines. For example, the experiments are preferably repeated using one or more chemokines selected from the group consisting of: Macrophage-derived chemokine, Monocyte chemotactic protein 1, Monocyte chemotactic protein 2, Monocyte chemotactic protein 3, Monocyte chemotactic protein 4, activated macrophage specific chemokine 1, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 gamma, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 delta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 2 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 beta, Regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted (and its variants), I-309, EB11-ligand chemokine, Pulmonary and activation regulated chemokine, Liver and activation-regulated chemokine, Thymus and activation regulated chemokine, Eotaxin (and variants), Human CC chemokine 1, Human CC chemokine 2, Human CC chemokine 3, IL-10-inducible chemokine, liver-expressed chemokine, 6Ckine, Exodus 1, Exodus 2, Exodus 3, thymus-expressed chemokine, Secondary Lymphoid tissue chemokine, Lymphocyte and Monocyte chemoattractant; Monotactin, Activation-induced, chemokine-related molecule, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-2, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 alpha, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 beta, B-cell-attracting chemokine 1, HuMIG, H174, Interferon-stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant, Interleukin-8, IP-10, platelet factor 4, growth-regulated gene-alpha, growth-regulated gene-beta, growth-regulated gene-gamma, Neutrophil-activating protein 2, ENA-78, granulocyte chemotactic protein 2, LYMPHOTACTIN, and Fractalkine/neurotactin.

The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described herein. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Various references are cited herein, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties.



**THE CLAIMS:**

1. A method to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject comprising administering to the subject an immunogenic amount of one or more purified antigens against which an immune response is desired in the subject and an amount of one or more chemokines, or purified fragments or derivatives thereof, effective to enhance the efficacy of said vaccine.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from a chemokine class selected from the group consisting of: CC, CXC, C-C and CX3C.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from the group consisting of: Macrophage-derived chemokine, Monocyte chemotactic protein 1, Monocyte chemotactic protein 2, Monocyte chemotactic protein 3, Monocyte chemotactic protein 4, activated macrophage specific chemokine 1, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 gamma, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 delta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 2 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 beta, Regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted (and its variants), I-309, EBI1-ligand chemokine, Pulmonary and activation regulated chemokine, Liver and activation-regulated chemokine, Thymus and activation regulated chemokine, Eotaxin (and variants), Human CC chemokine 1, Human CC chemokine 2, Human CC chemokine 3, IL-10-inducible chemokine, liver-expressed chemokine, 6Ckine, Exodus 1, Exodus 2, Exodus 3, thymus-expressed chemokine, Secondary Lymphoid tissue chemokine, Lymphocyte and Monocyte chemoattractant; Monotactin, Activation-induced, chemokine-related molecule, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-2, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 alpha, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 beta, B-cell-attracting chemokine 1, HuMIG, H174, Interferon-stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant, Interleukin-8, IP-10, platelet factor 4, growth-regulated gene-alpha, growth-

regulated gene-beta, growth-regulated gene-gamma, Neutrophil-activating protein 2, ENA-78, granulocyte chemotactic protein 2, LYMPHOTACTIN, and Fractalkine/neurotactin.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from the group consisting of: MDC, SDF-1, BLC, and MCP-1.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the fragment(s) or derivative(s) are truncation isoforms.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more chemokines include MDC comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more chemokine fragment includes an MDC fragment selected from the group consisting of amino acid numbers 2-69, 3-69, 5-69, 7-69 and 9-69 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more chemokine fragment includes an MDC fragment selected from the group consisting of amino acid numbers 2-69, 3-69, 5-69, 7-69 and 9-69 of SEQ ID NO: 2., which derivative has activity to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more chemokine derivatives has one or more insertions or substitutions with one or more non-classical amino acids relative to a corresponding wildtype chemokine, which derivative has activity to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine.
10. The method of claim 1, including a chemokine derivative having one or more conservative substitutions in sequence relative a wildtype MDC, which derivative has activity to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine.
11. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more chemokines include a human chemokine.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the purified chemokine(s) or purified fragment(s) or derivative(s) thereof is/are administered concurrently with the purified antigen(s).
13. The method of claim 1 wherein the purified chemokine(s) or purified fragment(s) or derivative(s) thereof, are administered within a time period before or after administration of the purified antigen, which time period permits the purified MDC or purified fragment or derivative thereof MDC to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine.
14. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen is an HIV antigen.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the HIV antigen is HIV-associated gp120 protein.
16. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a human.
17. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is infected or at risk of being infected with HIV virus.
18. The method of claim 1, wherein the vaccine elicits a humoral response against the antigen in the subject.
19. The method of claim 1, wherein the vaccine elicits a cell-mediated response against the antigen in the subject.
20. The method of claim 1, wherein the vaccine elicits both a humoral and a cell-mediated response against the antigen in the subject.
21. The method of claim 1, wherein the vaccine further comprises pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, auxiliary substance, adjuvant, wetting or emulsifying agent, or pH buffering agent.

22. A method to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject comprising administering to the subject a first amount of a first set of one or more purified nucleotide sequences encoding one or more antigens against which an immune response is desired in the subject and a second second set of one or more purified nucleic acids, each comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding one or more chemokines, or fragments or derivatives thereof, wherein the antigen(s) and the chemokine(s) are expressed in a coordinated manner upon introduction into a suitable cell, said first amount is immunogenic and said second amount is effective in enhancing the efficacy of the vaccine.
23. The method of claim 22, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from a chemokine class selected from the group consisting of: CC, CXC, C-C and CX3C.
24. The method of claim 22, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from the group consisting of: Macrophage-derived chemokine, Monocyte chemotactic protein 1, Monocyte chemotactic protein 2, Monocyte chemotactic protein 3, Monocyte chemotactic protein 4, activated macrophage specific chemokine 1, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 gamma, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 delta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 2 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 beta, Regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted (and its variants), I-309, EBI1-ligand chemokine, Pulmonary and activation regulated chemokine, Liver and activation-regulated chemokine, Thymus and activation regulated chemokine, Eotaxin (and variants), Human CC chemokine 1, Human CC chemokine 2, Human CC chemokine 3, IL-10-inducible chemokine, liver-expressed chemokine, 6Ckine, Exodus 1, Exodus 2, Exodus 3, thymus-expressed chemokine, Secondary Lymphoid tissue chemokine, Lymphocyte and Monocyte chemoattractant; Monotactin, Activation-induced, chemokine-related molecule, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-2, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 alpha, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 beta, B-cell-attracting chemokine

- 1, HuMIG, H174, Interferon-stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant, Interleukin-8, IP-10, platelet factor 4, growth-regulated gene-alpha, growth-regulated gene-beta, growth-regulated gene-gamma, Neutrophil-activating protein 2, ENA-78, granulocyte chemotactic protein 2, LYMPHOTACTIN, and Fractalkine/neurotactin.
25. The method of claim 22, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from the group consisting of: MDC, SDF-1, BLC, and MCP-1.
26. The method of claim 22 wherein the fragment(s) or derivative(s) are truncation isoforms.
27. The method of claim 22, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding one or more chemokines comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.
28. The method of claim 22, wherein one or more of the chemokine derivative(s) have deletional, insertional or substitutional mutations and combination thereof, which derivative has activity to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine.
29. The method of claim 22, wherein the vaccine elicits a humoral response against the antigen in the subject.
30. The method of claim 22, wherein the vaccine elicits a cell-mediated response against the antigen in the subject.
31. The method of claim 22, wherein the vaccine elicits both a humoral and a cell-mediated response against the antigen in the subject.
32. The method of claim 22, wherein the vaccine further comprises pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, auxiliary substance, adjuvant, wetting or emulsifying agent, or pH buffering agent.
33. A composition comprising: an immunogenic amount of one or more purified antigens and an amount of one or more purified chemokines, or purified

fragments or derivatives thereof, effective to enhance the immune response to said antigen(s); and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

34. The composition of claim 33, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from the group consisting of: MDC, SDF-1, BLC, and MCP-1.
35. The composition of claim 33, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from a chemokine class selected from the group consisting of: CC, CXC, C-C and CX3C.
36. The composition of claim 33, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from the group consisting of: Macrophage-derived chemokine, Monocyte chemotactic protein 1, Monocyte chemotactic protein 2, Monocyte chemotactic protein 3, Monocyte chemotactic protein 4, activated macrophage specific chemokine 1, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 gamma, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 delta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 2 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 beta, Regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted (and its variants), I-309, EBI1-ligand chemokine, Pulmonary and activation regulated chemokine, Liver and activation-regulated chemokine, Thymus and activation regulated chemokine, Eotaxin (and variants), Human CC chemokine 1, Human CC chemokine 2, Human CC chemokine 3, IL-10-inducible chemokine, liver-expressed chemokine, 6Ckine, Exodus 1, Exodus 2, Exodus 3, thymus-expressed chemokine, Secondary Lymphoid tissue chemokine, Lymphocyte and Monocyte chemoattractant; Monotactin, Activation-induced, chemokine-related molecule, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-2, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 alpha, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 beta, B-cell-attracting chemokine 1, HuMIG, H174, Interferon-stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant, Interleukin-8, IP-10, platelet factor 4, growth-regulated gene-alpha, growth-regulated gene-beta, growth-regulated gene-gamma, Neutrophil-activating

protein 2, ENA-78, granulocyte chemotactic protein 2, LYMPHOTACTIN, and Fractalkine/neurotactin.

37. The composition of claim 33, wherein the fragment(s) or derivative(s) are truncation isoforms.
38. The composition of claim 33, wherein the one or more chemokine fragment includes an MDC fragment selected from the group consisting of amino acid numbers 2-69, 3-69, 5-69, 7-69 and 9-69 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
39. The composition of claim 33, wherein the one or more chemokine fragment includes an MDC fragment selected from the group consisting of amino acid numbers 2-69, 3-69, 5-69, 7-69 and 9-69 of SEQ ID NO: 2, which derivative has activity to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine.
40. The composition of claim 33, wherein the one or more chemokine derivatives has one or more insertions of or substitutions with one or more non-classical amino acids relative to a corresponding wildtype chemokine, which derivative has activity to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine.
41. The composition of claim 33, wherein the one or more chemokine derivatives has one or more conservative substitutions in sequence relative a corresponding wildtype chemokine, which derivative has activity to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine.
42. The composition of claim 33, wherein the chemokine is a human chemokine.
43. The composition of claim 33, wherein the antigen is an HIV antigen.
44. The composition of claim 43, wherein the antigen is HIV associated gp120 protein.
45. A composition comprising an amount of a first set of purified nucleic acids comprising one or more nucleotide sequences encoding one or more antigens

and a second set of purified nucleic acids comprising one or more nucleotide sequences encoding one or more chemokines, or fragments or derivatives thereof, wherein the antigen(s) and the chemokine(s), or fragment(s) or derivative(s) thereof, are expressed from said first set of nucleic acid(s) and second set of nucleic acid(s) in a coordinated manner such that upon introduction into a suitable cell, the amount of said first set of nucleic acid(s) is sufficient to express an immunogenic amount of the antigen and the amount of the said second set of nucleic acid(s) is effective in enhancing the efficacy of the vaccine; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

46. The composition of claim 45, wherein the chemokine is MDC and the nucleic acid encoding the MDC comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.
47. The composition of claim 45, wherein the chemokine derivative(s) have deletional, insertional or substitutional mutations and/or combinations thereof, and the derivative(s) have activity to enhance the efficacy of the vaccine.
48. The composition of claim 45, further comprising pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, auxiliary substance, adjuvant, wetting or emulsifying agent, or pH buffering agent.
49. A composition comprising a first set of purified nucleotide sequences encoding one or more antigens and a second set of purified nucleotide sequences encoding one or more chemokines, or fragments or derivatives thereof, wherein the antigen(s) and the chemokine(s) are expressed in a coordinated manner such that upon introduction into a suitable cell, the sets produce an amount of said antigen(s) that is immunogenic and an amount of chemokine(s), or fragment(s) or derivative(s) thereof, that is effective in enhancing the efficacy of the vaccine relative to a corresponding vaccine composition without such chemokine(s), fragment(s) or derivative(s) thereof.
50. The composition of claim 49, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from the group consisting of: Macrophage-derived chemokine,



Monocyte chemotactic protein 1, Monocyte chemotactic protein 2, Monocyte chemotactic protein 3, Monocyte chemotactic protein 4, activated macrophage specific chemokine 1, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 gamma, Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 delta, Macrophage inflammatory protein 2 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 alpha, Macrophage inflammatory protein 3 beta, Regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted (and its variants), I-309, EBI1-ligand chemokine, Pulmonary and activation regulated chemokine, Liver and activation-regulated chemokine, Thymus and activation regulated chemokine, Eotaxin (and variants), Human CC chemokine 1, Human CC chemokine 2, Human CC chemokine 3, IL-10-inducible chemokine, liver-expressed chemokine, 6CKine, Exodus 1, Exodus 2, Exodus 3, thymus-expressed chemokine, Secondary Lymphoid tissue chemokine, Lymphocyte and Monocyte chemoattractant; Monotactin, Activation-induced, chemokine-related molecule, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1, Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-2, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 alpha, Stromal cell-derived factor 1 beta, B-cell-attracting chemokine 1, HuMIG, H174, Interferon-stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant, Interleukin-8, IP-10, platelet factor 4, growth-regulated gene-alpha, growth-regulated gene-beta, growth-regulated gene-gamma, Neutrophil-activating protein 2, ENA-78, granulocyte chemotactic protein 2, LYMPHOTACTIN, and Fractalkine/neurotactin.

51. The method of claim 49, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from a chemokine class selected from the group consisting of: CC, CXC, C-C and CX3C.
52. The method of claim 49, wherein the one or more chemokines are selected from the group consisting of: MDC, SDF-1, BLC, and MCP-1.
53. The composition of claim 49, wherein the fragment(s) or derivative(s) are truncation isoforms.

54. The composition of claim 49, wherein the nucleic acid is administered directly to the subject.
55. The composition of claim 49, wherein the nucleic acid is introduced into a suitable host cell and said suitable host cell is introduced into the subject.

GAGACATACA GGACAGAGC ATG GCT CGC CTA CAG ACT GCA CTC CTG GTT GTC	52
Met Ala Arg Leu Gln Thr Ala Leu Val Val	-24
	-20
	-15
CTC GTC CTC CTT GCT GTG GCG CTT CAA GCA ACT GAG GCA GGC CCC TAC	100
Leu Val Leu Ala Val Ala Leu Gln Ala Thr Glu Ala Gly Pro Tyr	
	-10
	-5
	1
GGC GCC AAC ATG GAA GAC AGC GTC TGC TGC CGT GAT TAC GTC CGT TAC	148
Gly Ala Asn Met Glu Asp Ser Val Cys Cys Arg Asp Tyr Val Arg Tyr	
	5
	10
	15
CGT CTG CCC CTG CGC GTG GTG AAA CAC TTC TAC TGG ACC TCA GAC TCC	196
Arg Leu Pro Leu Arg Val Val Lys His Phe Tyr Trp Thr Ser Asp Ser	
	20
	25
	30
	35
TGC CCG AGG CCT GGC GTG GTG TTG CTA ACC TTC AGG GAT AAG GAG ATC	244
Cys Pro Arg Pro Gly Val Val Leu Leu Thr Phe Arg Asp Lys Glu Ile	
	40
	45
	50
TGT GCC GAT CCC AGA GTG CCC TGG GTG AAG ATG ATT CTC AAT AAG CTG	292
Cys Ala Asp Pro Arg Val Pro Trp Val Lys Met Ile Leu Asn Lys Leu	
	55
	60
	65

FIG. 1A-1

AGC CAA TGAAGAGCCT ACTCTGATGA CCGTGGCCTT GGCTCCTCCA GGAAGGCTCA	348
Ser Gln	
GGAGCCCTAC CTCCCTGCCA TTATAGCTGC TCCCCGCCAG AAGCCTGTGC CAACTCTCTG	408
CATCCCTGA TCTCCATCCC TGTGGCTGTC ACCCTTGTC ACCTCCGTGC TGTCAC TGCC	468
ATCTCCCCC TGACCCCTCT AACCATCCT CTGCCCTCCCT CCCTGCAGTC AGAGGGTCCT	528
GTCCCATCA GCGATTCCCC TGCTTAAACC CTTCCATGAC TCCCCACTGC CCTAAGCTGA	588
GGTCAGTCTC CCAAGCCTGG CATGTGGCCC TCTGGATCTG GGTTCATCT CTGTCTCCAG	648
CCTGCCCACT TCCCTTCA TG AATGTTGGT TCTAGCTCCC TGTCTCAA ACCATACTA	708
CACATCCAC TTCTGGTCT TTGCCCTGGA TGTGTGAC ACTCAGAAAG TCCCACCACC	768
TGCACATGTG TAGCCCCACC AGCCCTCCAA GGCATTGCTC GCCCAAGCAG CTGTAATTC	828
CATTTCATGT ATTAGATGTC CCCTGGCCCT CTGTCCCCTC TTAATAACCC TAGTCACAGT	888
CTCCGCAGAT TCTTGGATT TGGGGTTTT CTCCCCCACC TCTCCACTAG TTGGACCAAG	948

FIG. 1A-2

<u>GTTTCTAGCT</u>	<u>AAGTTACTCT</u>	<u>AGTCTCCAAG</u>	<u>CCTCTAGCAT</u>	<u>AGAGCACTGC</u>	<u>AGACAGGCCCC</u>	1008
TGGCTCAGAA	TCAGAGCCCA	GAAAGTGGCT	GCAGACAAA	TCAATAAAC	TAATGTCCCT	1068
CCCCTCTCCC	TGCCAAAAGG	CAGTTACATA	TCAATACAGA	GACTCAAGGT	CACTAGAAAT	1128
GGGCCAGCTG	GGTCAATGTG	AAGCCCCAAA	TTTGCCCAGA	TTCACCTTTC	TTCCCCCACT	1188
CCCTTTTTTT	TTTTTTTTTT	TTTGAGATGG	AGTTTCGCTC	TTGTCACCCA	CGCTGGAGTG	1248
CAATGGTGTG	GTCTTGGCTT	ATTGAAGCCT	CTGCCCTCCTG	GGTTCAAGTG	ATTCTCTTGC	1308
CTCAGCCTCC	TGAGTAGCTG	GGATTACAGG	TTCCTGCTAC	CACGCCCAGC	TAATTTTGT	1368
ATTTTTAGTA	GAGACGAGGC	TTCACCATGT	TGGCCAGGCT	GGTCTCGAAC	TCCTGTCCTC	1428
AGGTAATCCG	CCCACCTCAG	CCTCCCCAAG	TGCTGGGATT	ACAGGCGTGA	GCCACAGTGC	1488
CTGGCCTCTT	CCCTCTCCCC	ACTGCCCCCC	CCAACTTTT	TTTTTTTTTT	ATGGCAGGGT	1548
CTCACTCTGT	CGCCCAGGCT	GGAGTGCAGT	GGCGTGATCT	CGGCTCACTA	CAACCTCGAC	1608
CTCCTGGGTT	CAAGTGATTC	TCCCACCCCA	GCCTCCCAAG	TAGCTGGGAT	TACAGGTGTG	1668

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FIG. 1A-3

<u>TGCCACTACG</u>	<u>GCTGGCTAAT</u>	<u>TTTTGTATTT</u>	<u>TTAGTAGAGA</u>	<u>CAGTTTCAC</u>	<u>CATATTGGCC</u>	1728
AGGCTGGTCT	TGAACTCCTG	ACCTCAAGTG	ATCCACCTTC	CTTGTGCTCC	CAAAGTGCTG	1788
AGATTACAGG	CGTGAGCTAT	CACACCCAGC	CTCCCCCTTT	TTTTCCCTAAT	AGGAGACTCC	1848
TGTACCTTTC	TTCGTTTAC	CTATGTGTCG	TGTCGTGCTA	CATTTCCTTC	TCCCCCTCAGG	1908
CTTTTTTTGG	GTGGTCCCTCC	AACCTCCAAT	ACCCAGGCCT	GGCCTCTTCA	GAGTACCCCC	1968
CATTCCACTT	TCCCTGCCTC	CTTCCCTTAA	TAGCTGACAA	TCAAATTTCAT	GCTATGGTGT	2028
GAAAGACTAC	CTTTGACTTG	GTATTATAAG	CTGGAGTTAT	ATATGTATTT	GAAAACAGAG	2088
TAAATACTTA	AGAGGCCAAA	TAGATGAATG	GAAGAATTTT	AGGAACTGTG	AGAGGGGGAC	2148
AAGGTGAAGC	TTTCCTGGCC	CTGGGAGGAA	GCTGGCTGTG	GTAGCGTAGC	GCTCTCTCTC	2208
TCTGTCTGTG	GCAGGAGCCA	AAGAGTAGGG	TGTAATTGAG	TGAAGGAATC	CTGGGTAGAG	2268
ACCATTCTCA	GGTGTTGGG	CCAGGCTAAA	GACTGGGAGT	TGGGTCTATC	TATGCCCTTTC	2328
<u>TGGCTGATTT</u>	<u>TTGTAGAGAC</u>	<u>GGGGTTTTC</u>	<u>CATGTTACCC</u>	<u>AGGCTGGTCT</u>	<u>CAAACTCCTG</u>	2388

FIG. 1A-4

GGCTCAAGCG ATCTCTCTGG CTCAGCCTCC CAAAGTGCTG GGATTACAGG CGTGAATCAC 2448  
 TGCGCCTGGC TTCCTCTTCC TCTTGAGAAA TATTCTTTTC ATACAGCAAG TATGGGACAG 2508  
 CAGTGTCCCA GGTAAGGAC ATAAATGTTA CAAGTGCTG GTCCTTTCTG AGGGAGGCTG 2568  
 GTGCCGCTCT GCAGGGTATT TGAACCTGTG GAATTGGAGG AGGCCATTTC ACTCCCTGAA 2628  
 CCCAGCCTGA CAAATCACAG TGAGAAATGTT CACCTTATAG GCTTGCTGTG GGGCTCAGGT 2688  
 TGAAAGTGTG GGGAGTGACA CTGCCTAGGC ATCCAGCTCA GTGTCATCCA GGGCCTGTGT 2748  
 CCCTCCCGAA CCCAGGGTCA ACCTGCCTGC CACAGGCACT AGAAGGACGA ATCTGCCTAC 2808  
 TGCCCATGAA CGGGGCCCTC AAGCGTCCTG GGATCTCCTT CTCCTCCTG TCCTGTCCCTT 2868  
 GCCCCTCAGG ACTGCTGGAA AATAAATCCT TTAAATAAGT AAAAAAAA AAAA 2923

FIG. 1A-5

FIG. 1A

FIG. 1A-1
FIG. 1A-2
FIG. 1A-3
FIG. 1A-4
FIG. 1A-5

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Met	Ala	Arg	Leu	Gln	Thr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Ala
-24				-20						-15			-10
Val	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ala	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Met
			-5					1				5	Glu
Asp	Ser	Val	Cys	Cys	Arg	Asp	Tyr	Val	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Arg
		10				15					20		
Val	Lys	His	Phe	Tyr	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Ser	Asp	Ser	Cys	Pro	Gly
25			30						35				40
Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Thr	Phe	Arg	Asp	Lys	Glu	Ile	Cys	Ala	Arg
			45						50				55
Val	Pro	Trp	Val	Lys	Met	Ile	Leu	Asn	Lys	Leu	Ser	Gln	
			60					65					

FIG. 1B



## SEQUENCE LISTING

## (1) GENERAL INFORMATION

(i) APPLICANT: Gallo, Robert C.  
DeVico, Anthony L.  
Garzino, Alfredo

(ii) TITLE OF THE INVENTION: METHOD AND COMPOSITION TO ENHANCE  
THE EFFICACY OF A VACCINE USING MACROPHAGE DERIVED CHEMOKINE

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 2

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

(A) ADDRESSEE: Pennie & Edmonds LLP  
(B) STREET: 1155 Avenue of the Americas  
(C) CITY: New York  
(D) STATE: New York  
(E) COUNTRY: USA  
(F) ZIP: 10036/2711

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette  
(B) COMPUTER: IBM Compatible  
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS  
(D) SOFTWARE: FastSEQ Version 2.0

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: To be assigned  
(B) FILING DATE: Herewith  
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

(A) NAME: Misrock, S. Leslie  
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 18,872  
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 8769-029

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

(A) TELEPHONE: 212-790-9090  
(B) TELEFAX: 212-869-8864  
(C) TELEX: 66141 PENNIE

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 2923 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: mat\_peptide  
(B) LOCATION: 92..298

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

GAGACATACA	GGACAGAGC	ATG	GCT	CGC	CTA	CAG	ACT	GCA	CTC	CTG	GTT	GTC	52
	Met	Ala	Arg	Leu	Gln	Thr	Ala	Leu	Val				
	-24				-20						-15		
CTC	GTC	CTC	CTT	GCT	GTG	GCG	CTT	CAA	GCA	ACT	GAG	GCA	GGC
Leu	Val	Leu	Ala	Val	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ala	Gly	Pro
	-10						-5					1	100
GGC	GCC	AAC	ATG	GAA	GAC	AGC	GTC	TGC	CGT	GAT	TAC	GTC	CGT
Gly	Ala	Asn	Met	Glu	Asp	Ser	Val	Cys	Arg	Asp	Tyr	Val	Arg
	5					10				15			148
CGT	CTG	CCC	CTG	CGC	GTG	AAA	CAC	TTC	TAC	TGG	ACC	TCA	GAC
Arg	Leu	Pro	Leu	Arg	Val	Lys	His	Phe	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Ser	Asp
	20				25				30				35
TGC	CCG	AGG	CCT	GGC	GTG	TTG	CTA	ACC	TTC	AGG	GAT	AAG	GAG
Cys	Pro	Arg	Pro	Gly	Val	Leu	Thr	Phe	Arg	Asp	Lys	Glu	Ile
			40					45				50	
TGT	GCC	GAT	CCC	AGA	GTG	CCC	TGG	GTG	AAG	ATG	ATT	CTC	AAT
Cys	Ala	Asp	Pro	Arg	Val	Pro	Trp	Val	Lys	Met	Ile	Leu	Asn
			55				60					65	
AGC	CAA	TGAAGAGCCT	ACTCTGATGA	CCGTGGCCTT	GGCTCCTCCA	GGAAGGCTCA							348
Ser	Gln												

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 93 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

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C-CHEMOKINES

LYMPHOTACTIN

(SCM-1)

D63789 D63790

CX3C-chemokines

Fractalkine/neurotactin

U91835 U84487

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 DEFINITION Human macrophage-derived chemokine precursor (MDC) mRNA,  
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 cds.  
 ACCESSION U83171  
 NID g1931580  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE human.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
 Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;  
 Hominidae;  
 Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 2923)  
 AUTHORS Godiska,R., Chantry,D., Raport,C.J., Sozzani,S., Allavena,P.,  
 Leviten,D., Mantovani,A. and Gray,P.W.  
 TITLE Human macrophage-derived chemokine (MDC), a novel  
 chemoattractant  
 for monocytes, monocyte-derived dendritic cells, and natural  
 killer  
 cells  
 JOURNAL J. Exp. Med. 185 (9), 1595-1604 (1997)  
 MEDLINE 97296313  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 2923)  
 AUTHORS Godiska,R. and Gray,P.W.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (23-DEC-1996) ICOS Corporation, 22021 20th Avenue SE,  
 Bothell, WA 98021, USA  
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DEFINITION Human CC chemokine STCP-1 mRNA, complete cds.
ACCESSION  U83239
NID        g2062424
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SOURCE     human.
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            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
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REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 932)
AUTHORS    Chang,M.S., McNinch,J., Elias III,C., Manthey,C.L.,
Grosshans,D.,
            Meng,T., Boone,T. and Andrew,D.P.
TITLE      Molecular cloning and functional characterization of a novel CC
            chemokine STCP-1 which specifically acts on activated T
lymphocytes
JOURNAL    Unpublished
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 932)
AUTHORS    Chang,M.S., McNinch,J., Elias III,C., Manthey,C.L.,
Grosshans,D.,
            Meng,T., Boone,T. and Andrew,D.P.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL    Submitted (26-DEC-1996) Research Computing, Amgen Institute,
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            University Ave, Suite 706, Toronto, ON M5G 2C1, Canada
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REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 725)
AUTHORS    Yoshimura,T., Yuhki,N., Moore,S.K., Appella,E., Lerman,M.I. and
            Leonard,E.J.
TITLE      Human monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1). Full-length
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            cloning, expression in mitogen-stimulated blood mononuclear
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JOURNAL    FEBS Lett. 244 (2), 487-493 (1989)
MEDLINE    89153605
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NID        g1905800
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SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
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REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 2991)
AUTHORS    Van Coillie,E., Fiten,P., Nomiya,H., Sakaki,Y., Miura,R.,
            Yoshie,O., Van Damme,J. and Opdenakker,G.
TITLE      The human MCP-2 gene (SCYA8): cloning, sequence analysis,
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JOURNAL    Genomics 40 (2), 323-331 (1997)
MEDLINE    97237052
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 2991)
AUTHORS    Opdenakker,G.M.M.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL    Submitted (07-AUG-1996) G.M.M. Opdenakker, Rega Institute for
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DEFINITION   Homo sapiens mRNA for monocyte chemotactic protein-2.
ACCESSION    Y16645
NID          g2916795
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SOURCE       human.
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
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              Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 1368)
AUTHORS      Van Coillie,E.
TITLE        Functional comparison of two human monocyte chemotactic
protein-2
              isoforms, role of the amino-terminal pyroglutamic acid and
              processing by CD26/dipeptidyl peptidase IV
JOURNAL      Biochemistry 37, 12672-12680 (1998)
REFERENCE    2 (bases 1 to 1368)
AUTHORS      Van Coillie,E.
TITLE        Direct Submission
JOURNAL      Submitted (23-FEB-1998) E. Van Coillie, Rega Institute for
Medical
              Research, Minderbroedersstraat 10, 3000 Leuven, BELGIUM
COMMENT      Related sequences: X99886, Y10802.
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DEFINITION   H.sapiens MCP-3 mRNA for monocyte chemotactic protein-3.
ACCESSION    X72308 S57464
NID          g313707
KEYWORDS     monocyte chemotactic protein 3.
SOURCE       human.
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
              Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
              Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 1085)
AUTHORS      Opdenakker,G., Froyen,G., Fiten,P., Proost,P. and Van Damme,J.
TITLE        Human monocyte chemotactic protein-3 (MCP-3): molecular cloning
of           the cDNA and comparison with other chemokines
JOURNAL      Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 191 (2), 535-542 (1993)
MEDLINE      93213290
REFERENCE    2 (bases 1 to 1085)
AUTHORS      Opdenakker,G.M.
TITLE        Direct Submission
JOURNAL      Submitted (27-MAY-1993) G.M. Opdenakker, Rega Institute,
University   of Leuven, Minderbroedersstraat 10, B-3000 Leuven, BELGIUM
REFERENCE    3 (bases 1 to 1085)
AUTHORS      Opdenakker,G., Fiten,P., Nys,G., Froyen,G., Van Roy,N.,
              Speleman,F., Laureys,G. and Van Damme,J.
TITLE        The human MCP-3 gene (SCYA7): cloning, sequence analysis, and
              assignment to the C-C chemokine gene cluster on chromosome
              17q11.2-q12
JOURNAL      Genomics 21 (2), 403-408 (1994)
MEDLINE      94375065
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LOCUS      HSMCP3A      1085 bp      DNA      PRI      25-JUL-1994
DEFINITION H.sapiens MCP-3 mRNA for monocyte chemotactic protein-3.
ACCESSION  X72308 S57464
NID        g313707
KEYWORDS   monocyte chemotactic protein 3.
SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 1085)
AUTHORS    Opdenakker,G., Froyen,G., Fiten,P., Proost,P. and Van Damme,J.
TITLE      Human monocyte chemotactic protein-3 (MCP-3): molecular cloning
of         the cDNA and comparison with other chemokines
JOURNAL    Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 191 (2), 535-542 (1993)
MEDLINE    93213290
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 1085)
AUTHORS    Opdenakker,G.M.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL    Submitted (27-MAY-1993) G.M. Opdenakker, Rega Institute,
University of Leuven, Minderbroedersstraat 10, B-3000 Leuven, BELGIUM
REFERENCE  3 (bases 1 to 1085)
AUTHORS    Opdenakker,G., Fiten,P., Nys,G., Froyen,G., Van Roy,N.,
            Speleman,F., Laureys,G. and Van Damme,J.
TITLE      The human MCP-3 gene (SCYA7): cloning, sequence analysis, and
            assignment to the C-C chemokine gene cluster on chromosome
            17q11.2-q12
JOURNAL    Genomics 21 (2), 403-408 (1994)
MEDLINE    94375065
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1081 aaaaa

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DEFINITION   Human monocyte chemoattractant protein-4 precursor (MCP-4)
mRNA,
complete cds.
ACCESSION    U46767
NID          g1732122
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       human.
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
              Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
              Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 825)
AUTHORS      Garcia-Zepeda,E.A., Combadiere,C.C., Rothenberg,M.E.,
Sarafi,M.N.,
              Lavigne,F., Hamid,Q., Murphy,P. and Luster,A.D.
TITLE        Human monocyte chemoattractant Protein (MCP)-4: A novel CC
              chemokine with activities on monocytes, eosinophils, and
basophils
              induced in allergic and non-allergic inflammation that signals
              through the CC chemokine receptors CCR-2 and 3
JOURNAL      J. Immunol. 158 (1996) In press
REFERENCE    2 (bases 1 to 825)
AUTHORS      Garcia-Zepeda,E.A. and Luster,A.D.
TITLE        Direct Submission
JOURNAL      Submitted (22-JAN-1996) Eduardo A. Garcia-Zepeda, Infectious
              Disease Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, 149 13th St.,
              Charlestown, MA 02129, USA
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 DEFINITION Homo sapiens mRNA for alternative activated macrophage specific  
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 NID g2326515  
 KEYWORDS AMAC-1 gene; CC-chemokine 1.  
 SOURCE human. ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
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 Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;

Hominidae;

Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 803)  
 AUTHORS Politz,O.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (10-JUN-1997) Politz O., Dermatology, Free University  
 Benjamin Franklin Medical Center, Hindenburgdamm 30; 12200  
 Berlin

GERMANY

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 803)  
 AUTHORS Kodelja,V., Mueller,C., Politz,O., Hakiy,N., Orfanos,C.E. and  
 Goerdts,S.  
 TITLE Cloning of alternative activated macrophage associated CC  
 chemokine

1 (AMAC-1)

JOURNAL Unpublished

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DEFINITION Human LD78 alpha gene.
ACCESSION  D90144
NID        g219905
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           peptide.
SOURCE     Human blood lymphocyte DNA, clone Lm LD-3.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
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Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 3176)
AUTHORS   Nakao,M., Nomiyama,H. and Shimada,K.
TITLE      Structures of human genes coding for cytokine LD78 and their
           expression
JOURNAL    Mol. Cell. Biol. 10 (7), 3646-3658 (1990)
MEDLINE    90287155
COMMENT    These data kindly submitted in computer readable form by:
Hisayuki   Nomiyama
           Department of Biochemistry
           Kumamoto University Medical School
           2-2-1 Honjo, Kumamoto 860
           Japan
           Phone: 096-344-2111
           Fax: 096-372-6140.
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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2341	gagcaagccc	tgagctgccc	aggacagaga	gcagaatggt	ggggccatgg	tggggccagg
2401	attcccctgc	tggattcccc	agtgtctaac	ttctctccc	ttctccacag	cttctaacc
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 LOCUS AF043339 225 bp mRNA PRI 23-FEB-1998  
 DEFINITION Homo sapiens macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha (MIP1a) mRNA,  
 partial cds.  
 ACCESSION AF043339  
 NID g2905627  
 KEYWORDS .  
 SOURCE human.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;  
 Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 225)  
 AUTHORS Jang, J.S. and Kim, B.E.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (15-JAN-1998) Protein Engineering, General Institute

of Technology, Hyundai Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd., 213 Sosa Bon 1-dong, Sosa-gu, Bucheon 422-231, Korea

COMMENT forward primer (5'-tgcgcatcacttgctgctgaca-3')  
reverse primer (5'-cttctggaccctcaggcact-3').

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

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DeltaCycler II from Ericomp"

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121 atcttcctaa ccaagcgaag ccggcaggtc tgtgctgacc ccagttagga gtgggtccag  
181 aaatatgtca gcgacctgga gctgagtgcc tgaggggtcc agaag

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LOCUS HUMLD78B 3112 bp DNA PRI 17-JAN-1992

DEFINITION Human LD78 beta gene.

ACCESSION D90145

NID g219907

KEYWORDS LD78; LD78 beta; cytokine; inducible gene family; secreted peptide.

SOURCE Human placenta DNA, clone Lm LD-1.

ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;  
Hominidae;

Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 3112)

AUTHORS Nakao,M., Nomiya,H. and Shimada,K.

TITLE Structures of human genes coding for cytokine LD78 and their expression

JOURNAL Mol. Cell. Biol. 10 (7), 3646-3658 (1990)

MEDLINE 90287155

COMMENT These data kindly submitted in computer readable form by:  
Hisayuki Nomiya  
Department of Biochemistry  
Kumamoto University Medical School  
2-2-1 Honjo, Kumamoto 860  
Japan  
Phone: 096-344-2111  
Fax: 096-372-6140.

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

repeat\_unit 498..797  
/note="Alu repeat"

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3061 aaagattagg aagaggtgaa atggagggaa actgggagag atggggagcg ct

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LOCUS      HUMACT2A      696 bp      mRNA      PRI      30-OCT-1994
DEFINITION Human activation (Act-2) mRNA, complete cds.
ACCESSION  J04130
NID        g178017
KEYWORDS   act2 gene; immune activation gene.
SOURCE     Human (Hut-102B2 library) activated T cells, cDNA to mRNA.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 696)
AUTHORS    Lipes,M.A., Napolitano,M., Jeang,K.T., Chang,N.T. and
Leonard,W.J.
TITLE      Identification, cloning, and characterization of an immune
            activation gene
JOURNAL    Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85 (24), 9704-9708 (1988)
MEDLINE    89071764
COMMENT    Draft entry and computer-readable sequence [1] kindly submitted
            by
            W.Leonard, 09-JAN-1989.
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            361 tacgtgtatg acctggaact gaactgagct gctcagagac aggaagtctt caggggaaggt
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            541 gtcatttcca ttatttatat tagtttagcc aaaggataag tgcctatgg ggatgggtcca
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            661 ccataataaa actttaaaat aaaatgcaga cagtta

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LOCUS      AF031587      481 bp      mRNA      PRI      02-JAN-1998
DEFINITION Homo sapiens MIP-1 delta mRNA, complete cds.

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ACCESSION AF031587  
 NID g2739163  
 KEYWORDS .  
 SOURCE human.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;  
 Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 481)  
 AUTHORS Wang, W.  
 TITLE Molecular cloning and characterization of a new CC chemokine  
 MIP-1  
 delta  
 JOURNAL Unpublished  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 481)  
 AUTHORS Wang, W.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (27-OCT-1997) Immunobiology, DNAX Research Institute,  
 901  
 California Ave, Palo Alto, CA 94304, USA  
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 BASE COUNT 140 a 112 c 100 g 129 t  
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 121 ccagtagttc tgaacagctt tcactttgct gctgactgct gcacctccta catctcacia  
 181 agcatcccggt gttcactcat gaaaagttat tttgaaacga gcagcgagtg ctccaagcca  
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 partial cds.  
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 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;  
 Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 234)  
 AUTHORS Jang, J.S. and Kim, B.E.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (15-JAN-1998) Protein Engineering, General Institute  
 of  
 Technology, Hyundai Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd., 213 Sosa Bon 1-dong,  
 Sosa-gu, Bucheon 422-231, Korea  
 COMMENT forward primer (5'-tgcgccccctggccactgaactg-3')  
 reverse primer (5'-ccttccttctggtcagttgga-3').  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..234  
 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
 /cell\_type="PHA-treated peripheral blood leukocyte"

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gene          <1..234
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primer_bind   <1..21
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              /PCR_conditions="94C-1min, 50C-1min, 72C-3min, 30
cycles:
              DeltaCycler II from Ericomp"
CDS           <1..222
              /gene="MIP2a"
              /function="CXC chemokine"
              /function="proinflammatory cytokine involved in
inflammation"
              /note="8-10 kDa"
              /codon_start=1
              /product="macrophage inflammatory protein 2 alpha"
              /db_xref="PID:g2905630"

/translation="APLATELRQCLOTLQGIHLKNIQSVKVKSPGPHCAQTEVIATL
              KNGQKACLNPASPMVKKIIEKMLKNGKSN"
primer_bind   complement(214..234)
              /gene="MIP2a"
BASE COUNT    74 a      70 c      54 g      36 t
ORIGIN
1 gcaccctgga ccaactgaact gcgctgccag tgcttcgaga ccctgcaggg aattcacctc
61 aagaacatcc aaagtgtgaa ggtgaagtcc cccggacccc actgcgcccc aaccgaagtc
121 atagccacac tcaagaatgg gcagaaagct tgtctcaacc ccgcatcgcc catgggtaag
181 aaaatcatcg aaaagatgct gaaaaatggc aaatccaact gaccagaagg aagg

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LOCUS          HSU77035      764 bp      mRNA          PRI      23-JAN-1997
DEFINITION     Human macrophage inflammatory protein 3 alpha (MIP-3a) mRNA,
complete cds.
ACCESSION      U77035
NID            g1790924
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         human.
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
               Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 764)
AUTHORS        Rossi,D.L., Vicari,A.P., Franz-Bacon,K., McClanahan,T.K. and
               Zlotnik,A.
TITLE          Identification through bioinformatics of two new macrophage
proinflammatory human chemokines: MIP-3alpha and MIP-3beta
JOURNAL        J. Immunol. 158 (3), 1033-1036 (1997)
MEDLINE        97166046
REFERENCE      2 (bases 1 to 764)
AUTHORS        Rossi,D.L. and Zlotnik,A.
TITLE          Direct Submission
JOURNAL        Submitted (31-OCT-1996) Immunology, DNAX Research Institute,
901
               California Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94304, USA
FEATURES
source         Location/Qualifiers
               1..764
               /organism="Homo sapiens"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"
               /cell_type="elutriated monocytes activated with
               LPS/IFN-GAMMA"
gene          1..291
               /gene="MIP-3a"
CDS           1..291
               /gene="MIP-3a"
               /note="chemokine"
               /codon_start=1
               /product="macrophage inflammatory protein 3 alpha"
               /db_xref="PID:g1790925"

/translation="MCCTKSLLLAALMSVLLHLGGESEAASNFDCCLGYTDRILHPK
               FIVGFTRQLANEGCDINAIIFHTKKKLSVCANPKQTWVKYIVRLLSKKVKNM"
BASE COUNT    235 a      121 c      146 g      260 t      2 others
ORIGIN
1 atgtgctgta ccaagagttt gctcctggct gctttgatgt cagtgcgtct actccacctc

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61 tgcggcgaat cagaagcagc aagcaacttt gactgctgtc ttggatacac agaccgtatt
121 cttcatccta aatttattgt gggcttcaca cggcagctgg ccaatgaagg ctgtgacatc
181 aatgctatca tctttcacac aaagaaaaag ttgtctgtgt gcgcaaatcc aaaacagact
241 tgggtgaaat atattgtgcg tctcctcagt aaaaaagtca agaacatgta aaaactgtgg
301 cttttctgga atggaattgg acatagccca agaacagaaa gaaccttgct ggggttggag
361 gtttcacttg cacatcatgg aggggttagt gcttatctaa tttgtgcctc actggacttg
421 tccaattaat gaagtgtgatt catattgcat catagtttgc tttgtttaag catcacatta
481 aagttaaact gtattttatg ttatttatag ctgtagggtt tctgtgttta gctattttaat
541 actaattttc cataagctat tttggtttag tgcaaagtat aaaattatat ttggggggga
601 ataagattat atggactttt ttgcaagcaa caagctattt tttaaaamma actatttaac
661 attcttttgt ttatattgtt ttgtctccta aattgttgta attgcattat aaaataagaa
721 aaatattaat aagacaaata ttgaaaataa agaaacaaaa agtt

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LOCUS      HSU77180      545 bp      mRNA      PRI      23-JAN-1997
DEFINITION Human macrophage inflammatory protein 3 beta (MIP-3beta) mRNA,
            complete cds.
ACCESSION  U77180
NID        gl791002
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 545)
AUTHORS    Rossi,D.L., Vicari,A.P., Franz-Bacon,K., McClanahan,T.K. and
            Zlotnik,A.
TITLE      Identification through bioinformatics of two new macrophage
            proinflammatory human chemokines: MIP-3alpha and MIP-3beta
JOURNAL     J. Immunol. 158 (3), 1033-1036 (1997)
MEDLINE     97166046
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 545)
AUTHORS    Vicari,A. and Zlotnik,A.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (01-NOV-1996) Immunology, DNAX Research Institute,
801
            California Ave, Palo Alto, CA 94304, USA
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source      1..545
                        /organism="Homo sapiens"
                        /db_xref="taxon:9606"
                        /cell_type="macrophages activated with LPS or IFNg"
                        /chromosome="9"
            gene        1..297
                        /gene="MIP-3beta"
            CDS          1..297
                        /gene="MIP-3beta"
                        /function="chemokine"
                        /codon_start=1
                        /product="macrophage inflammatory protein 3 beta"
                        /db_xref="PID:gl791003"

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/translation="MALLLALSLVLWTSPAPTLSGTNDACCLSVTQKPIPGYIVR

NFHYLLIKDGRVPAVVFTTLRGRQLCAPDQPPWVERIIQRLQRTSAKMKRRSS"

BASE COUNT 125 a 160 c 153 g 107 t

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ORIGIN
1 atggccctgc tactggccct cagcctgctg gttctctgga cttccccagc cccaactctg
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121 tacatcgtga ggaacttcca ctaccttctc atcaaggatg gctgcagggt gctgtctgta
181 gtgttcacca cactgagggg cgcgcagctc tgtgcacccc cagaccagcc ctgggtagaa
241 cgcacatccc agagactgca gaggacctca gccaaagatga agcgccgcag cagttaacct
301 atgaccgtgc agagggagcc cggagtcgga gtcaagcatt gtgaattatt acctaacctg
361 gggaaccgag gaccagaagg aaggaccagg cttccagctc ctctgcacca gacctgacca
421 gccaggacag ggcctggggg gtgtgtgagt gtgagtgtga gcgagagggt gagtgtgggtc
481 tagagtaaag ctgctccacc cccagattgc aatgctacca ataaagccgc ctggtgttta
541 caact

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LOCUS      HUMTCSM      1160 bp      mRNA      PRI      15-JUN-1989
DEFINITION Human T cell-specific protein (RANTES) mRNA, complete cds.
ACCESSION  M21121
NID        g339420

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KEYWORDS Alu repeat; T-cell-specific protein.  
 SOURCE Human peripheral blood (T lymphocyte) cell line AH2, cDNA to mRNA,  
 clone 228.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
 Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1160)  
 AUTHORS Schall,T.J., Jongstra,J., Dyer,B.J., Jorgensen,J.,  
 Clayberger,C.,  
 Davis,M.M. and Krensky,A.M.  
 TITLE A human T cell-specific molecule is a member of a new gene family  
 JOURNAL J. Immunol. 141, 1018-1025 (1988)  
 MEDLINE 88285659  
 COMMENT Draft entry and computer-readable sequence for [1] kindly provided  
 by A.M.Krensky, 24-OCT-1988.  
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 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
 CDS  
 27..302  
 /note="T cell-specific protein precursor"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /db\_xref="PID:g339421"  
 /translation="MKVSAARLAVILIATLALCAPASAPYSSDTPCCFAYIARPLPR  
 AHIEKEYFTSGKCSNPVVFVTRKNRQVCANPEKKWVREYINSLEMS"  
 sig\_peptide 27..95  
 /note="T cell-specific protein signal peptide"  
 mat\_peptide 96..299  
 /note="T cell-specific protein"  
 repeat\_region 450..950  
 /note="Alu-related repeats"  
 BASE COUNT 298 a 332 c 295 g 235 t  
 ORIGIN 276 bp upstream of RsaI site.  
 1 cctccgacag cctctccaca ggtaccatga aggtctccgc ggcacgcctc gctgtcatcc  
 61 tcattgctac tgccctctgc gctcctgcat ctgcctcccc atattcctcg gacaccacac  
 121 cctgctgctt tgccctacatt gcccgcacac tgcccctgct ccacatcaag gagtatttct  
 181 acaccagtgg caagtgtctc aaccacgacg tcgtctttgt caccgaaaag aaccgccaag  
 241 tgtgtgcca cccagagaag aaatgggttc gggagtacat caactctttg gagatgagct  
 301 aggatggaga gtccttgaac ctgaacttac acaaatttgc ctgtttctgc ttgctcttgt  
 361 cctagcttgg gaggcttccc ctactatccc taccaccacc gtccttgaa gggcccagat  
 421 tctgaccacg acgagcagca gttacaaaaa ccttccccag gctggacgtg gtggctcagc  
 481 cttgtaatcc cagcactttg ggaggccaag gtgggtggat cacttgaggt caggagttcg  
 541 agacagcctg gccaacatga tgaaacccca tgtgtactaa aaatacaaaa aattagccgg  
 601 gcgtggtagc gggcgctgt agtccagct actcgggagg ctgaggcagg agaatggcgt  
 661 gaacccggga gcggagcttg cagtgcgcgc agatcgcgcc actgcactcc agcctgggcg  
 721 acagagcgag actcgtctc aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaataca aaaattagcc  
 781 gcgtggtagc ccacgcctgt aatcccagct actcgggagg ctaaggcagg aaaattggtt  
 841 gaacccagga ggtggaggct gcagtgcgt gagattgtgc cacttcactc cagcctgggt  
 901 gacaaagtga gactccgtca caacaacaac aacaaaaagc ttccccaact aaagcctaga  
 961 agagcttctg aggcgtgct ttgtcaaaag gaagtctcta ggttctgagc tctggctttg  
 1021 ccttggtttt gcaagggtc tgtgacaagg aaggaagtca gcatgcctct agaggcaagg  
 1081 aagggaggaa cactgcactc ttaagcttcc gccgtctcaa cccctcacag gagcttactg  
 1141 gcaaacatga aaaatcgggg  
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 LOCUS HUMTLI309 520 bp mRNA PRI 14-JAN-1995  
 DEFINITION Human secreted protein (I-309) mRNA, complete cds.  
 ACCESSION M57502  
 NID g339728  
 KEYWORDS secreted protein.  
 SOURCE Human T-cell, cDNA to mRNA.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
 Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 520)  
 AUTHORS Miller,M.D., Hata,S., De Waal Malefyt,R. and Krangel,M.S.  
 TITLE A novel polypeptide secreted by activated human T lymphocytes  
 JOURNAL J. Immunol. 143 (9), 2907-2916 (1989)

MEDLINE 90038522

FEATURES

source Location/Qualifiers  
1..520  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
/cell\_type="T-cell"  
/germline  
/map="17"

mRNA  
1..520  
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/note="G00-118-872"

gene  
1..520  
/gene="SCYA1"

CDS  
51..341  
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/translation="MQIIITLVLCLLLAGMWPEDVDSDSKSMQVFPFSCCFSAEQEIPL  
RAILCYRNTSSICSNEGLIFKLKRGKEACALDTVGWVQRHRKMLRHCPKSRK"

BASE COUNT 140 a 137 c 122 g 121 t

ORIGIN  
1 accaggctca tcaaagctgc tccaggaagg cccaagccag accagaagac atgcagatca  
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121 agagcatgca ggtacccttc tccagatggt gcttctcatt tgcggagcaa gagattcccc  
181 tgagggcaat cctgtgttac agaaatacca gctccatctg ctccaatgag ggcttaatat  
241 tcaagctgaa gagaggcaaa gaggcctgcg ccttggacac agttggatgg gttcagaggc  
301 acagaaaaat gctgaggcac tgcccgtcaa aaagaaaatg agcagatttc tttccattgt  
361 gggctctgga aaccacatgg cttcacctgt ccccgaaact accagcccta caccattcct  
421 tctgccctgc ttttgctagg tcacagagga tctgcttggt cttgataagc tatgttgttg  
481 cactttaaac atttaaatta tacaatcatc aacccccaac

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LOCUS AB000887 687 bp mRNA PRI 05-JUN-1997

DEFINITION Human mRNA for EB11-ligand chemokine, complete cds.

ACCESSION AB000887

NID g2189952

KEYWORDS EB11-ligand chemokine; ELC.

SOURCE Homo sapiens fetal tissue\_lib:lung cDNA to mRNA.

ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;

Hominidae;  
Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 687)

AUTHORS Yoshida,R., Imai,T., Hieshima,K., Kusuda,J., Baba,M.,  
Kitaura,M., Nishimura,M., Kakizaki,M., Nomiyaama,H. and Yoshie,O.

TITLE Direct Submission

JOURNAL Submitted (05-FEB-1997) to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases.  
Hisayuki Nomiyaama, Kumamoto University Medical School,  
Department of Biochemistry; Honjo 2-2-1, Kumamoto, Kumamoto 860, Japan  
(E-mail:nomiyaama@gpo.kumamoto-u.ac.jp, Tel:+81-96-373-5063)

REFERENCE 2 (sites)

AUTHORS Yoshida,R., Imai,T., Hieshima,K., Kusuda,J., Baba,M.,  
Kitaura,M., Nishimura,M., Kakizaki,M., Nomiyaama,H. and Yoshie,O.

TITLE Molecular cloning of a novel human CC chemokine EB11-ligand  
chemokine that is a specific functional ligand for EB11, CCR7

JOURNAL J. Biol. Chem. 272 (21), 13803-13809 (1997)

MEDLINE 97298088

FEATURES

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/dev\_stage="fetal"  
/tissue\_lib="lung"

gene  
139..435  
/gene="ELC"

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CDS             139..435
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                /note="CC chemokine"
                /codon_start=1
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                /db_xref="PID:d1021215"
                /db_xref="PID:g2189953"

/translation="MALLLLALLVLTSPAPTLSGTNDACCLSVTQKPIPGYIVR

NFHYLLIKDGCRVPAVVFTTLRGRQLCAPDQPWVERIIQRLQRTSAKMKRRSS"
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                /gene="ELC"
                /product="EBI1-ligand chemokine"
  polyA_signal    657..662
BASE COUNT      154 a    223 c    173 g    137 t
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   61 agcctcacac agatcctgca cacaccaga cagctggcgc tcacacattc accgttggcc
  121 tgccctctgtt caccctccat ggccctgcta ctggccctca gcctgctggt tctctggact
  181 tccccagccc caactctgag tggcaccaat gatgctgaag actgctgcct gtctgtgacc
  241 cagaaaccca tccctgggta catcgtgagg aacttccact accttctcat caaggatggc
  301 tgcagggtgc ctgctgtagt gttcaccaca ctgaggggcc gccagctctg tgcaccccca
  361 gaccagccct gggtagaacg catcatccag agactgcaga ggacctcagc caagatgaag
  421 cgccgcagca gttaacctat gaccgtgcag agggagcccg gagtccgagt caagcattgt
  481 gaattattac ctaacctggg gaaccgagga ccagaaggaa ggaccagggt tccagctcct
  541 ctgcaccaga cctgaccagc caggacaggg cctggggtgt gtgtgagtgt gagtgtgagc
  601 gagagggtga gtgtggtcag agtaaagctg ctccaccccc agattgcaat gctaccaata
  661 aagccgcctg gtgtttacaa ctaattg

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LOCUS           AB000221       760 bp    mRNA             PRI       31-JUL-1997
DEFINITION      Homo sapiens mRNA for CC chemokine, complete cds.
ACCESSION       AB000221
NID             g2289718
KEYWORDS        CC chemokine; PARC; pulmonary and activation-regulated
chemokine.
SOURCE          Homo sapiens lung cDNA to mRNA.
  ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
                Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
                Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;
Hominidae;
                Homo.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 760)
AUTHORS         Nomiya, H.
TITLE           Direct Submission
JOURNAL         Submitted (04-JAN-1997) to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases.
                Hisayuki Nomiya, Kumamoto University Medical School,
Department
                of Biochemistry; Honjo 2-2-1, Kumamoto, Kumamoto 860, Japan
                (E-mail:nomiya@gpo.kumamoto-u.ac.jp, Tel:81-96-373-5063,
                Fax:81-96-372-6140)
REFERENCE       2 (sites)
AUTHORS         Hieshima, K., Imai, T., Baba, M., Shoudai, K., Ishizuka, K.,
                Nakagawa, T., Tsuruta, J., Takeya, M., Sakaki, Y., Takatsuki, K.,
                Miura, R., Opdenakker, G., Damme, J., Yoshie, O. and Nomiya, H.
TITLE           A novel human CC chemokine PARC that is most homologous to
macrophage-inflammatory protein-lalpha/LD78alpha and
chemotactic
                for T lymphocytes, but not for monocytes
JOURNAL         J. Immunol. 159 (3), 1140-1149 (1997)
MEDLINE         97376836
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  CDS           64..333
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                /note="pulmonary and activation-regulated chemokine"

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ORIGIN

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  121 tgtgcacaag ttggtaccaa caaagagctc tgctgcctcg tctatacctc ctggcagatt
  181 ccacaaaagt tcatagttga ctattctgaa accagcccc agtgcccaa gccagggtgc
  241 atcctcctaa ccaagagagg cggcagatc tgtgctgacc ccaataagaa gtgggtccag
  301 aaatacatca gcgacctgaa gctgaatgcc tgaggggctt ggaagctgag agggccagct
  361 gaacttggtg ggcccaggag ggaacaggag cctgagccag ggcaatggcc ctgccaccct
  421 ggaggccacc tcttctaaga gtcccatctg ctatgccag ccacattaac taactttaat
  481 cttagtttat gcatcatatt tcattttgaa attgatttct attgttgagc tgcattatga
  541 aattagtatt ttctctgaca tctcatgaca ttgtctttat catcctttcc cctttccctt
  601 caactcttcg tacattcaat gcatggatca atcagtgtga ttagctttct cagcagacat
  661 tgtgccatat gtatcaaatg acaaatcttt attgaatggt tttgctcagc accacctttt
  721 aatatattgg cagtacttat tatataaaag gtaaaccagc

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LOCUS      D86955      799 bp      mRNA      PRI      06-MAR-1997
DEFINITION Human mRNA for CC chemokine LARC precursor, complete cds.
ACCESSION  D86955
NID        gl871138
KEYWORDS   CC chemokine LARC precursor.
SOURCE      Homo sapiens cDNA to mRNA.
  ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;
Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (sites)
  AUTHORS  Hieshima,K., Imai,T., Opdenakker,G., Van Damme,J., Kusuda,J.,
            Tei,H., Sakaki,Y., Takatsuki,K., Miura,R., Yoshie,O. and
            Nomiyaama,H.
  TITLE    Molecular cloning of a novel human CC chemokine liver and
            activation-regulated chemokine (LARC) expressed in liver.
            Chemotactic activity for lymphocytes and gene localization on
            chromosome 2
  JOURNAL  J. Biol. Chem. 272 (9), 5846-5853 (1997)
  MEDLINE  97190319
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 799)
  AUTHORS  Hieshima,K., Imai,T., Opdenakker,G., Van Damme,J., Kusuda,J.,
            Tei,H., Sakaki,Y., Takatsuki,K., Miura,R., Yoshie,O. and
            Nomiyaama,H.
  JOURNAL  Unpublished (1996)
REFERENCE  3 (bases 1 to 799)
  AUTHORS  Nomiyaama,H.
  TITLE    Direct Submission
  JOURNAL  Submitted (08-AUG-1996) to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases.
            Hisayuki Nomiyaama, Kumamoto University Medical School,
Department of Biochemistry; Honjo 2-2-1, Kumamoto, Kumamoto 860, Japan
            (E-mail:nomiyaama@gpo.kumamoto-u.ac.jp, Tel:+81-96-373-5063)
FEATURES
  source          Location/Qualifiers
                  1..799
                  /organism="Homo sapiens"
                  /db_xref="taxon:9606"
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  sig_peptide     59..136
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              59..349
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mat_peptide   137..346
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              /product="CC chemokine LARC"
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   61 gtgctgtacc aagagtttgc tcctggctgc tttgatgtca gtgctgtac tccacctctg
  121 cggcgaatca gaagcagcaa gcaactttga ctgctgtctt ggatacacag accgtattct
  181 tcatacctaaa tttattgtgg gcttcacacg gcagctggcc aatgaaggct gtgacatcaa
  241 tgctatcatc ttccacacaa agaaaaagtt gtctgtgtgc gcaaatccaa aacagacttg
  301 ggtgaaatat attgtgcgtc tcctcagtaa aaaagtcaag aacatgtaaa aactgtggct
  361 tttctggaat ggaattggac atagcccaag aacagaaaaga accttgctgg ggttggaggt
  421 ttcacttgca catcatggag ggtttagtgc ttatctaatt tgtgcctcac tggacttgct
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  541 gttaaactgt attttatggt atttatagct gtaggttttc tgtgtttagc tatttaatac
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  661 aagattatat ggactttctt gcaagcaaca agctattttt taaaaaaact atttaacatt
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LOCUS          HUMAR          538 bp    mRNA          PRI          11-SEP-1996
DEFINITION     Human mRNA for chemokine, complete cds.
ACCESSION      D43767
NID            g1536878
KEYWORDS       chemokine, thymus and activation-regulated; chemokine.
SOURCE         Homo sapiens male peripheral blood cDNA to mRNA, clone:D3A.
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
               Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;
               Hominidae;
               Homo.
REFERENCE      1 (sites)
AUTHORS        Imai,T., Yoshida,T., Baba,M., Nishimura,M., Kakizaki,M. and
               Yoshie,O.
TITLE          Molecular cloning of a novel T cell-directed CC chemokine
expressed      in thymus by signal sequence trap using Epstein-Barr virus
vector
JOURNAL        J. Biol. Chem. 271 (35), 21514-21521 (1996)
MEDLINE        96355526
REFERENCE      2 (bases 1 to 538)
AUTHORS        Imai,T.
JOURNAL        Unpublished (1996)
REFERENCE      3 (bases 1 to 538)
AUTHORS        Imai,T.
TITLE          Direct Submission
JOURNAL        Submitted (07-DEC-1994) to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases.
Toshio
               Imai, Shionogi Institute for Medical Science; 2-5-1 Mishima,
               Settsu, Osaka 566, Japan (Tel:06-382-2612, Fax:06-382-2598)
FEATURES
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               /clone="D3A"
               /sex="male"
               /tissue_type="peripheral blood"
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               /db_xref="PID:g1536879"

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BASE COUNT      118 a      168 c      149 g      103 t
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   61 actgaagatg ctggccctgg tcaccctcct cctgggggct tctctgcagc acatccacgc
  121 agctcgaggg accaatgtgg gccgggagtg ctgcctggag tacttcaagg gagccattcc
  181 ccttagaaaag ctgaagacgt ggtaccagac atctgaggac tgctccaggg atgccatcgt
  241 ttttgtaact gtgcagggca gggccatctg ttcggacccc aacaacaaga gagtgaagaa
  301 tgcagttaaa tacctgcaaa gccttgagag gtcttgaagc ctctccacc cagactcctg
  361 actgtctccc gggactacct gggacctcca ccgttggtgt tcaccgcccc caccctgagc
  421 gcctgggtcc aggggagggc ttccagggac gaagaagagc cacagtgagg gagatcccat
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LOCUS      HUMEOTAXIN      807 bp      mRNA      PRI      25-SEP-1996
DEFINITION Human mRNA for eotaxin, complete cds.
ACCESSION  D49372
NID        gl552240
KEYWORDS   eotaxin; eosinophil-selective CC chemokine; chemoattractant.
SOURCE      Homo sapiens Small intestine, proximal cDNA to mRNA, clone:141.
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;
Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 807)
AUTHORS     Kitaura,M., Nakajima,T., Imai,T., Harada,S., Combadiere,C.,
            Tiffany,H.L., Murphy,P.M. and Yoshie,O.
TITLE       Molecular cloning of human eotaxin, an eosinophil-selective CC
            chemokine, and identification of a specific eosinophil eotaxin
            receptor, CC chemokine receptor 3
JOURNAL      J. Biol. Chem. 271 (13), 7725-7730 (1996)
MEDLINE      96205964
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 807)
AUTHORS     Yoshie,O.
TITLE       Direct Submission
JOURNAL      Submitted (15-FEB-1995) to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases.
Osamu
            Yoshie, Shionogi Institute for Medical Science; 2-5-1 Mishima,
            Settsu, Osaka 566, Japan (E-mail:osamu.yoshie@shionogi.co.jp,
            Tel:06-382-2612, Fax:06-382-2598)
COMMENT     On Sep 20, 1996 this sequence version replaced gi:1313900.
FEATURES
    source      Location/Qualifiers
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                /db_xref="PID:gl552241"

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            RLESYRRITSGKCPQKAVIFKTKLAKDICADPKKKWVQDSMKYLDQKSPTPKP"
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                /note="mRNA destabilization signal"
    polyA_signal 775..780
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  121 tgtggctgct gctcatagca gctgccttca gccccaggg gctcgctggg ccagcttctg
  181 tcccaaccac ctgctgcttt aacctggcca ataggaagat accccttcag cgactagaga
  241 gctacaggag aatcaccagt ggcaaatgtc cccagaaagc tgtgatcttc aagaccaaac
  301 tggccaagga tatctgtgcc gacccaaga agaagtgggt gcaggattcc atgaagtatc
  361 tggaccaaaa atctccaact ccaaagccat aaataatcac catttttgaa accaaaccag
  421 agcctgagtg ttgcctaatt tgtttccct tcttacaatg cattctgagg taacctcatt
  481 atcagtccaa agggcatggg ttttattata tatatatata tttttttttt aaaaaaaac
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721 caaagatgat cagtatgaaa atgtcattgt tcttgtgaac ccaaagtgtg actcattaaa
781 tggaagtaaa tgttgtttta ggaatac

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LOCUS       HSCCCHM      232 bp      RNA              PRI      10-SEP-1996
DEFINITION   H.sapiens mRNA for CC-chemokine.
ACCESSION    Z69291
NID          g1181148
KEYWORDS     CC-chemokine.
SOURCE       human.
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
              Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
              Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 232)
AUTHORS      Bartels,J.H., Schlueter,C., Richter,E., Christophers,E. and
              Schroeder,J.M.
TITLE        Cloning of a novel human chemokine homologous to human monocyte
              chemoattractant proteins and rodent eotaxins
JOURNAL      Unpublished
REFERENCE    2 (bases 1 to 232)
AUTHORS      Bartels,J.H.
TITLE        Direct Submission
JOURNAL      Submitted (01-FEB-1996) Bartels J. H.,
              Christian-Albrechts-Universitaet          zu          Kiel,
Dermatology/Hautklinik,
              Mol.Biol.Lab.609, Schittenhelmstr. 7, Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein,
              Germany, D-24105
REFERENCE    3 (bases 1 to 232)
AUTHORS      Bartels,J., Schluter,C., Richter,E., Noso,N., Kulke,R.,
              Christophers,E. and Schroder,J.M.
TITLE        Human dermal fibroblasts express eotaxin: molecular cloning,
mRNA         expression, and identification of eotaxin sequence variants
JOURNAL      Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 225 (3), 1045-1051 (1996)
MEDLINE      96374440
FEATURES
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              14(9512),15(9512),10(9601),11(9601)"
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              /cell_type="fibroblast"
              /sex="Male"
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  sig_peptide 56..109
              /citation=[1]
  CDS         56..>232
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              /note="sequence homology to human MCP-1, MCP-2 and
MCP-3        and to rodent eotaxins"
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              /product="CC-chemokine, preprotein"
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              /db_xref="PID:g1181149"
              /db_xref="SWISS-PROT:P50877"

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BASE COUNT   55 a      82 c      50 g      42 t      3 others
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       181 ccttcagcga ctagagagct acaggagaat caccagtggc aaatgtcccc ag
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LOCUS      HSHCC1GEN      4037 bp      DNA      PRI      01-OCT-1995
DEFINITION H.sapiens gene for chemokine HCC-1.
ACCESSION  Z49269
NID        g1004266
KEYWORDS   chemokine.
SOURCE      human.
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 4037)
AUTHORS     Pardigol,A., Maegert,H.J., Cieslak,A., Hill,O., Schulz-
Knappe,P.
            and Forssmann,W.G.
TITLE       Nucleotide Sequence of the Gene for the Human Chemokine HCC-1
JOURNAL     Unpublished
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 4037)
AUTHORS     Pardigol,A.
TITLE       Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (18-MAY-1995) Andreas Pardigol, Molecular Biology,
Lower
            Saxony Institute for Peptide Research, Feodor-Lynen-Strasse 31,
            Hannover, Lower Saxon, 30625, Germany
FEATURES
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                   /sex="male"
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  exon            764..912
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                   base 780 is the first base of cDNA (Z49270)"
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                   /product="chemokine HCC-1"
                   /db_xref="PID:g1004267"
/translation="MKISVAAIPFFLLITIALGKTKESSSRGPYHPSECCFTYTTYKI
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                   /number=1
  exon            3021..3135
                   /number=2
  intron          3136..3584
                   /number=2
  exon            3585..3817
                   /number=3
  3'UTR           3673..3817
BASE COUNT      1023 a 1048 c 1004 g 962 t
ORIGIN
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    61 agccaaacca cctgaatttg aaccccagtt ccatttacca actgtcaaaa gcttaggctt
   121 tgattctaag cctgtttcct caactgctgt tctaaagatt aaataggcta atattcataa
   181 ggcaactggg acagtggcct gtgtgtatag caaccattat ataagtgaat tatctactga
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3901 cgctctgcag aagttttggt ggagcctggt acaaaaaata ggtcaggcct gcaatgcagg
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4021 aacagtagca gaccccc

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LOCUS       HSCC21             925 bp      mRNA             PRI             30-JUN-1998
DEFINITION   H.sapiens mRNA for chemokine CC-2 and CC-1.
ACCESSION    Z70292
NID          g1296608
KEYWORDS     chemokine CC-1; chemokine CC-2.
SOURCE       human.
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;
              Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 925)

```

AUTHORS Pardigol,A., Forssmann,U., Zucht,H.D., Loetscher,P.,  
 Schulz-Knappe,P., Baggiolini,M., Forssmann,W.G. and Magert,H.J.  
 TITLE HCC-2, a human chemokine: gene structure, expression pattern,  
 and biological activity  
 JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95 (11), 6308-6313 (1998)  
 MEDLINE 98263352  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 925)  
 AUTHORS Pardigol,A.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (25-MAR-1996) Andreas Pardigol, IV - Molecular  
 Biology,  
 Lower Saxony Institute for Peptide Research, Feodor-Lynen-  
 Strasse  
 31, Hannover, Lower Saxony, 30625, Germany  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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 CDS 56..397  
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 3'UTR 781..925  
 polyA\_signal 902..908  
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 301 catattcctc accaagaagg ggcggcaagt ctgtgccaaa cccagtggtc cgggagttca  
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LOCUS HSCC23 973 bp RNA PRI 03-MAY-1996  
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 ACCESSION Z70293  
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 KEYWORDS Human chemokine CC-2; Human chemokine CC-3.  
 SOURCE human.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
 Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 973)  
 AUTHORS Pardigol,A., Maegert,H.J., Zucht,HD., Forssmann,W.G. and  
 Schulz-Knappe,P.  
 TITLE Transcription of a Human Tandem Gene results in a Mature  
 Bicistronic mRNA encoding two Novel CC-Chemokines  
 JOURNAL Unpublished  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 973)  
 AUTHORS Pardigol,A.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (25-MAR-1996) Andreas Pardigol, IV - Molecular  
 Biology,  
 Lower Saxony Institute for Peptide Research, Feodor-Lynen-  
 Strasse  
 31. Hannover, Lower Saxony, 30625, Germany  
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AUTHORS Pardigol, A., Forssmann, U., Zucht, H.D., Loetscher, P.,  
 TITLE Schulz-Knappe, P., Baggiolini, M., Forssmann, W.G. and Magert, H.J.  
 and HCC-2, a human chemokine: gene structure, expression pattern,  
 biological activity  
 JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95 (11), 6308-6313 (1998)  
 MEDLINE 98263352  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 925)  
 AUTHORS Pardigol, A.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (25-MAR-1996) Andreas Pardigol, IV - Molecular  
 Biology,  
 Lower Saxony Institute for Peptide Research, Feodor-Lynen-  
 Strasse  
 31, Hannover, Lower Saxony, 30625, Germany  
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LOCUS AB007454 1503 bp mRNA PRI 09-APR-1998  
 DEFINITION Homo sapiens mRNA for chemokine LEC precursor, complete cds.  
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 NID g2723285  
 KEYWORDS chemokine LEC precursor.  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens liver cDNA to mRNA.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;  
 Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (sites)  
 AUTHORS Shoudai,K., Hieshima,K., Fukuda,S., Iio,M., Miura,R., Imai,T.,  
 Yoshie,O. and Nomiyama,H.  
 TITLE Isolation of cDNA encoding a novel human CC chemokine NCC-4/LEC  
 JOURNAL Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1396 (3), 273-277 (1998)  
 MEDLINE 98207719  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 1503)  
 AUTHORS Nomiyama,H.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (19-SEP-1997) to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases.  
 Hisayuki Nomiyama, Kumamoto University Medical School,  
 Department of Biochemistry; Honjo 2-2-1, Kumamoto, Kumamoto 860-0811,  
 Japan  
 (E-mail:nomiyama@gpo.kumamoto-u.ac.jp, Tel:81-96-373-5063,  
 Fax:81-96-372-6140)

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LOCUS      HSU91746      1430 bp      mRNA      PRI      12-MAR-1998
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cds.
ACCESSION  U91746
NID        g2581780
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
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            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 1430)
AUTHORS    Hedrick,J.A., Helms,A., Gorman,D. and Zlotnik,A.
TITLE      Identification of a novel human CC chemokine upregulated by IL-
10
JOURNAL     Blood (1998) In press
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 1430)
AUTHORS    Hedrick,J.A., Helms,A., Gorman,D. and Zlotnik,A.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (02-MAR-1997) Immunology, DNAX Research Institute,
901
            California Ave, Palo Alto, CA 94304, USA
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Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;  
Hominidae;  
Homo.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 821)  
AUTHORS Hromas,R., Gray,P.W., Chantry,D., Godiska,R., Krathwohl,M.,  
Fife,K., Bell,G.I., Takeda,J., Aronica,S., Gordon,M.,  
Cooper,S.,  
Broxmeyer,H.E. and Klemsz,M.J.  
TITLE Cloning and characterization of exodus, a novel beta-chemokine  
JOURNAL Blood 89 (9), 3315-3322 (1997)  
MEDLINE 97275143  
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 821)  
AUTHORS Hromas,R.A.  
TITLE Direct Submission  
JOURNAL Submitted (17-JUL-1996) Indiana University Medical Center,  
Medicine, 975 W. Walnut St., Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA  
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DEFINITION Human beta chemokine Exodus-2 mRNA, complete cds.  
ACCESSION U88320  
NID g2196919  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE human.  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryotae; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;  
Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 828)  
AUTHORS Hromas,R., Kim,C.H., Klemsz,M., Krathwohl,M., Fife,K.,  
Cooper,S.,

TITLE Schnizlein-Bick,C. and Broxmeyer,H.E.  
 chemokine Isolation and characterization of Exodus-2, a novel C-C  
 with a unique 37-amino acid carboxyl-terminal extension  
 JOURNAL J. Immunol. 159 (6), 2554-2558 (1997)  
 MEDLINE 97444139  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 828)  
 AUTHORS Hromas,R.A.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (04-FEB-1997) Medicine, Indiana University Medical  
 Center, 975 West Walnut, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA  
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 LOCUS HSU88321 502 bp mRNA PRI 22-JUN-1998  
 DEFINITION Human beta chemokine Exodus-3 mRNA, complete cds.  
 ACCESSION U88321  
 NID g2196921  
 KEYWORDS .  
 SOURCE human.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;  
 Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 502)  
 AUTHORS Hromas,R.A., Gray,P., Klemsz,M., Fife,K. and Broxmeyer,H.  
 TITLE DCCL chemokines represent a novel beta chemokine subfamily  
 JOURNAL Unpublished  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 502)  
 AUTHORS Hromas,R.A.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (04-FEB-1997) Medicine, Indiana University Medical  
 Center, 975 West Walnut, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA  
 REFERENCE 3 (bases 1 to 502)  
 AUTHORS Hromas,R.A.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (22-JUN-1998) Medicine, Indiana University Medical  
 Center, 975 West Walnut, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA  
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NFHYLLIKDGCVRPAVVFTTLRGRQLCAPPDQPWVERIIQRLQRTSAKMKRRSS"
BASE COUNT      113 a      170 c      121 g      98 t
ORIGIN
    1 ctcacacctt gcatttcacc cctgcacccc atgcgccctg cagcctcaca cagatcctgc
   61 acacacccag acagctggcg ctcacacatt caccgttggc ctgcctctgt tcaccctcca
  121 tggccctgct actggccctc agcctgctgg ttctctggac ttccccagcc ccaactctga
  181 gtggcaccac tgatgctgaa gactgctgcc tgtctgtgac ccagaaaccc atccctgggt
  241 acatcgtgag gaacttcac taccttctca tcaaggatgg ctgcagggtg cctgctgtag
  301 tgttcaccac actgaggggc cgccagctct gtgcaccccc agaccagccc tgggtagaac
  361 gcatcatcca gagactgcag aggacctcag ccaagatgaa gcgccgcagc agttaacctt
  421 tgaccgtgca gagggagccc cgagtcaggag tcaagcattg tgaattatta ctaactggga
  481 acgaggacag aaggaaggac ag

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LOCUS      HSU86358      879 bp      mRNA      PRI      11-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Human chemokine (TECK) mRNA, complete cds.
ACCESSION  U86358
NID        g2388626
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;
            Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 879)
AUTHORS    Vicari,A.P., Figueroa,D.J., Hedrick,J.A., Foster,J.S.,
Singh,K.P.,
            Menon,S., Copeland,N.G., Gilbert,D.J., Jenkins,N.A., Bacon,K.B.
and
            Zlotnik,A.
TITLE      TECK: a novel cc chemokine specifically expressed by thymic
            dendritic cells and potentially involved in T cell development
JOURNAL    Immunology 7, 291-301 (1997)
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 879)
AUTHORS    Vicari,A.P. and Zlotnik,A.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL    Submitted (21-JAN-1997) Immunology, DNAX Research Institute,
901
            California Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94304, USA
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source      1..879
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            CDS          1..453
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                        /db_xref="PID:g2388627"

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RAWTYRIQEVSGSCNLPAAIFYLPKRHRKVCGNPKSREVQRAMKLLDARNKVFAPLHH
NMQTFQAGPHAVKKLSSGNSKLSKFSNPISSSKRNVSLLISANSGL"
BASE COUNT      191 a      264 c      218 g      206 t

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## ORIGIN

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1 atgaacctgt ggctcctggc ctgcctgggt gccggcttcc tgggagcctg ggcccccgct
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121 gctgtgctcc ggcgcgctg gacttaccgg atccaggagg tgagcgggag ctgcaatctg
181 cctgctgcga tattctacct ccccaagaga cacaggaagg tgtgtgggaa ccccaaaagc
241 agggaggtgc agagagccat gaagctcctg gatgctcgaa ataaggtttt tgcaaaagctc
301 caccacaaca tgcagacctt ccaagcaggc cctcatgctg taaagaagtt gagttctgga
361 aactccaagt tatcatcatc caagtttagc aatcccatca gcagcagcaa gaggaatgtc
421 tccctcctga tatcagctaa ttcaggactg tgagccggct catttctggg ctccatcggc
481 acaggagggg ccggatcttt ctccgataaa accgtcgccc tacagaccca gctgtcccca
541 cgctctgtc ttttgggtca agtcttaatc cctgcacctg agttggctct cctctgcac
601 cccaccacc tcctgccgt ctggcaactg gaaagaagga gttggcctga ttttaacctt
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721 ggatacctct ctactttct gttcttgcc gtccaccgc ggccatgcca gtgtgtcctc
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841 aacttttaaa taaaccttg ggggtgaatg gaataaaaa

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LOCUS      AB002409      852 bp      mRNA      PRI      15-AUG-1997
DEFINITION Homo sapiens mRNA for SLC, complete cds.
ACCESSION  AB002409
NID        g2335034
KEYWORDS   SLC; mature ELC.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens cDNA to mRNA.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;
Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 852)
AUTHORS    Nomiyama,H.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL    Submitted (28-MAR-1997) to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases.
            Hisayuki Nomiyama, Kumamoto University Medical School,
Department of Biochemistry; Honjo 2-2-1, Kumamoto, Kumamoto 860, Japan
            (E-mail:nomiyama@gpo.kumamoto-u.ac.jp, Tel:81-96-373-5063,
            Fax:81-96-372-6140)
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 852)
AUTHORS    Nagira,M., Imai,T., Hieshima,K., Kusuda,J., Ridanpaa,M.,
Takagi,S., Nishimura,M., Kakizaki,M., Nomiyama,H. and Yoshie,O.
TITLE      Molecular Cloning of a Novel Human CC Chemokine Secondary
            Lymphoid-Tissue Chemokine (SLC) That is an Efficient
            Chemoattractant for Lymphocytes and Mapped to Chromosome 9p13
JOURNAL    Unpublished (1997)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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                        /db_xref="PID:g2335035"

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            mat_peptide  <107..460
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BASE COUNT  205 a      279 c      217 g      151 t
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61 ggctcagtc ctggctctga gcctccttat cctggttctg gcctttggca tccccaggac
121 ccaaggcagt gatggagggg ctcaggactg ttgcctcaag tacagccaaa ggaagattcc
181 cgccaaggtt gtccgcagct accggaagca ggaaccaagc ttaggtgtgt ccatcccagc
241 tatcctgttc ttgccccgca agcgtcttca ggcagagcta tgtgcagacc caaaggagct
301 ctgggtgcag cagctgatgc agcatctgga caagacacca tccccacaga aaccagccca

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361 gggctgcagg aaggacaggg gggcctccaa gactggcaag aaaggaaagg gctccaaagg
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481 agccctggag accccaccag cctcaccaac gcttgaagcc tgaacccaag atgcaagaag
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601 cctgctttaa ccaccccatc tgcattccca gctctaccct gcatggctga gctgcccaca
661 gcaggccagg tccagagaga ccgaggaggg agagtctccc agggagcatg agaggaggca
721 gcaggactgt ccccttgaag gagaatcatc aggaccctgg acctgatacg gctccccagt
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841 cttccacccc gc

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LOCUS      AF055467      1481 bp      mRNA      PRI      06-AUG-1998
DEFINITION Homo sapiens monotactin-1 mRNA, complete cds.
ACCESSION  AF055467
NID        g3395775
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;
            Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 1481)
AUTHORS    Youn,B.S., Zhang,S., Broxmeyer,H.E., Antol,K., Fraser,M.J. Jr.,
            Hangoc,G. and Kwon,B.S.
TITLE      Isolation and characterization of LMC, a novel lymphocyte and
            monocyte chemoattractant human CC chemokine, with
myelosuppressive
            activity
JOURNAL     Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 247 (2), 217-222 (1998)
MEDLINE     98308096
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 1481)
AUTHORS    Youn,B.S. and Kwon,B.S.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (24-MAR-1998) Microbiology and Immunology, Indiana
            University, School of Medicine, 605 Barnhill Dr. Medical
Science
            Bldg., Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA
FEATURES
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            /db_xref="PID:g3395776"

/translation="MKVSEAA SLLVLILIITSASRSQPKVPEWVNTPTCCLKYEEK
VLPRRLVVG YRKALNCHLPAIIFVTKRNRVCTNPNDWVQEI KDPNLPLLPTRNLS
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  3'UTR     398..1481
BASE COUNT 412 a      362 c      302 g      405 t
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1 gcacgagctg aagctgtact gcctcgctga gaggatgaag gtctccgagg ctgccctgtc
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121 gtgggtgaac accccatcca cctgctgcct gaagtattat gagaaagtgt tgccaaggag
181 actagtgggt ggatacagaa aggccctcaa ctgtcacctg ccagcaatca tcttcgtcac
241 caagaggaac cgagaagtct gcaccaaccc caatgacgac tgggtccaag agtacatcaa
301 ggatcccaac ctacctttgc tgcctaccag gaacttgctc acgggttaaaa ttattacagc
361 aaagaatggt caaccccagc tcctcaactc ccagtgatga ccaagcttta gtggaagccc
421 ttgtttacag aagagagggg taaactatga aaacagggga agccttatta ggctgaaact
481 agccagtcac attgagagaa gcagaacaat gatcaaaata aaggagaagt atttcgaata
541 tttttcctca cttaggagga aataccaaag ttaagggacg tgggcagagg tacgctcttt
601 tatttttata tttatatatt tttttttttg agatagggtc ttactctgtc acccaggctg
661 gagtgcagtg gtgtgatctt ggctcaactg atcttggtct actgtaacct ccacctccca
721 ggctcaagtg atcctccac cccaccctcc cgagttagctg ggactacagg cttgcgccac
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961 acatccttct cctgctctct ttcaattcct cacttcacac cagtacacaa gccattctaa
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1321 aagaagaaga agaagagaca caaatctcta cctcccatgt taagctttgc aggacagga
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1441 aataaaactc ccttatttga caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a

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LOCUS       HSRNAATAC      557 bp      RNA                      PRI      06-JUL-1995
DEFINITION   H.sapiens mRNA for ATAC protein.
ACCESSION    X86474
NID          g895846
KEYWORDS     ATAC gene.
SOURCE       human.
  ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
              Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
              Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 557)
  AUTHORS    Muller,S., Dorner,B., Korthauer,U., Mages,H.W., D'Apuzzo,M.,
              Senger,G. and Kroczeck,R.A.
  TITLE      Cloning of ATAC, an activation-induced, chemokine-related
molecule    exclusively expressed in CD8+ T lymphocytes
  JOURNAL     Eur. J. Immunol. 25 (6), 1744-1748 (1995)
  MEDLINE     95339892
REFERENCE    2 (bases 1 to 557)
  AUTHORS    Kroczeck,R.A.
  TITLE      Direct Submission
  JOURNAL     Submitted (20-APR-1995) R.A. Kroczeck, Molecular Immunology,
              Robert-Koch-Institute, Nordufer 20, 13353 Berlin, FRG
FEATURES             Location/Qualifiers
  source              1..557
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                      /db_xref="PID:g895847"
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  polyA_signal        469..474
  polyA_signal        534..539
BASE COUNT          157 a      139 c      112 g      149 t
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  61 tctctcactg catacattgt ggaaggtgta gggagtgaag tctcagataa gaggacctgt
 121 gtgagcctca ctaccagcg actgccggtt agcagaatca agacctacac catcacggaa
 181 ggctccttga gagcagtaat ttttattacc aaacgtggcc taaaagtctg tgctgatcca
 241 caagccacat gggtagagaga cgtggtcagg agcatggaca ggaaatccaa caccagaaat
 301 aacatgatcc agaccaagcc aacaggaacc cagcaatcga ccaatacagc tgtgactctg
 361 actggctagt agtctctggc accctgtccg tctccagcca gccagctcat ttcactttac
 421 acgctcatgg actgagttta tactcgcttt ttatgaaagc actgcatgaa taaaattatt
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 541 tattttattat taagaat

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LOCUS HSU85767 563 bp mRNA PRI 01-APR-1997  
 DEFINITION Human myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1 MPIF-1 mRNA,  
 complete  
 cds.  
 ACCESSION U85767  
 NID g1916249  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE human.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
 Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 563)  
 AUTHORS Patel,V.P., Kreider,B.L., Li,Y., Li,H., Leung,K., Salcedo,T.,  
 Nardelli,B., Pippalla,V., Gentz,S., Thotakura,R., Parmelee,D.,  
 Gentz,R. and Garotta,G.  
 TITLE Molecular and functional characterization of two novel human C-  
 C chemokines as inhibitors of two distinct classes of myeloid  
 progenitors  
 J. Exp. Med. (1997) In press  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 563)  
 AUTHORS Li,H. and Patel,V.P.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (17-JAN-1997) Cell Biology, Human Genome Sciences,  
 9410 Keywest Ave., Rockville, MD 20850, USA  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..563  
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 CDS 31..393  
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BASE COUNT 164 a 143 c 117 g 139 t  
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 241 tactttgaaa cgaacagcga gtgctccaag ccgggtgtca tcttcctcac caagaagggg  
 301 cgacgtttct gtgccaaccc cagtataag caagttcagg tttgcatgag aatgctgaag  
 361 ctggacacac ggatcaagac caggaagaat tgaactgtc aaggtgaagg gacacaagtt  
 421 gccagccacc aactttcttg cctcaactac cttcctgaat tattttttta agaagcattt  
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 541 aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa

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LOCUS HSU85768 360 bp mRNA PRI 01-APR-1997  
 DEFINITION Human myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1 MPIF-2 mRNA,  
 complete  
 cds.  
 ACCESSION U85768  
 NID g1916251  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE human.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
 Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 360)  
 AUTHORS Patel,V.P., Kreider,B.L., Li,Y., Li,H., Leung,K., Salcedo,T.,  
 Nardelli,B., Pippalla,V., Gentz,S., Thotakura,R., Parmelee,D.,  
 Gentz,R. and Garotta,G.  
 TITLE Molecular and functional characterization of two novel human C-

C

chemokines as inhibitors of two distinct classes of myeloid progenitors

JOURNAL J. Exp. Med. (1997) In press

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 360)

AUTHORS Li, H. and Patel, V.P.

TITLE Direct Submission

JOURNAL Submitted (17-JAN-1997) Cell Biology, Human Genome Sciences, 9410

Keywest Ave., Rockville, MD 20850, USA

FEATURES

source Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="Homo sapiens"

/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

CDS 1..360

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BASE COUNT 85 a 106 c 96 g 73 t

ORIGIN

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61 atcatcccta cgggctctgt ggtcatacc cttccctgct gcatgttctt tgtttccaag

121 agaattcctg agaaccgagt ggtcagctac cagctgtcca gcaggagcac atgcctcaag

181 ggaggagtga tcttcaccac caagaagggc cagcagttct gtggcgacc caagcaggag

241 tgggtccaga ggtacatgaa gaacctggac gccaaagcaga agaaggcttc ccctagggcc

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LOCUS HUMSDF1A 1847 bp mRNA PRI 26-DEC-1996

DEFINITION Human pre-B cell stimulating factor homologue (SDF1a) mRNA, complete cds.

ACCESSION L36034

NID g1220363

KEYWORDS intercrine; intercrine CXC subfamily; pre-B cell stimulating factor

homologue; alpha-chemokine.

SOURCE human.

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1847)

AUTHORS Shirozu, M., Nakano, T., Inazawa, J., Tashiro, K., Tada, H., Shinohara, T. and Honjo, T.

TITLE Structure and chromosomal localization of the human stromal cell-derived factor 1 (SDF1) gene

JOURNAL Genomics 28 (3), 495-500 (1995)

MEDLINE 96039262

FEATURES

source Location/Qualifiers

1..1847

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CDS 80..349

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/product="pre-B cell stimulating factor homologue"

/db\_xref="PID:g1220364"

/translation="MNAKVVVVLVLVTALCLSDGKPVSLSYRCPFRFFESHVARANV

KHLKILNTPNCALQIVARLKNNNRQVCIDPKLKWIEYLEKALNK"

gene 80..346

/gene="SDF1a"

mat\_peptide 143..346

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                /gene="SDF1a"
                /product="pre-B cell stimulating factor homologue"
BASE COUNT      459 a      471 c      417 g      500 t
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   61 cggcccgccc gcccgcgcca tgaacgcaa ggtcgtggtc gtgctgggtc tcgtgctgac
  121 cgcgctctgc ctacgcgacg ggaagcccg cagcctgagc tacagatgcc catgccgatt
  181 cttcgaaagc catgttgcca gagccaacgt caagcatctc aaaattctca acactccaaa
  241 ctgtgccctt cagattgtag cccggctgaa gaacaacaac agacaagtgt gcattgaccc
  301 gaagctaaag tggattcagg agtacctgga gaaagcttta aacaagtaag cacaacagcc
  361 aaaaaggact ttccgctaga cccactcgag gaaaactaaa accttgtgag agatgaaagg
  421 gcaaagacgt gggggagggg gccttaacca tgaggaccag gtgtgtgtgt ggggtgggca
  481 cattgatctg ggatcggggc tgaggtttgc agcatttaga ccctgcattt atagcatacg
  541 gtatgatatt gcagcttata ttcatccatg ccctgtacct gtgcacgttg gaacttttat
  601 tactgggggt tttctaagaa agaaaattgta ttatcaacag cattttcaag cagttagttc
  661 cttcatgata atcacaaatc tcatcattct cattctcatt ttttaaatca acgagtactt
  721 caagatctga atttggcttg tttggagcat ctctctgctt cccctgggga gtctggggac
  781 agtcagggtg tggcttaaca gggagctgga aaaagtgtcc tttcttcaga cactgaggct
  841 cccgcagcag cgccctccc aagaggagg cctctgtggc actcagatac cgactggggc
  901 tggggcgccg ccactgcctt cacctcctct ttcaaacctc agtgattggc tctgtgggct
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ACCESSION  L36033
NID        g1220365
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SOURCE     homologue; alpha-chemokine.
ORGANISM   human.
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            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 3524)
AUTHORS    Shirozu,M., Nakano,T., Inazawa,J., Tashiro,K., Tada,H.,
            Shinohara,T. and Honjo,T.
TITLE      Structure and chromosomal localization of the human stromal
            cell-derived factor 1 (SDF1) gene
JOURNAL    Genomics 28 (3), 495-500 (1995)
MEDLINE    96039262
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DEFINITION Homo sapiens cDNA for a CXC chemokine.  
ACCESSION AJ002211

NID g2832410  
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 SOURCE human.  
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 Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 663)  
 AUTHORS Legler,D.F., Loetscher,M., Roos,R.S., Clark-Lewis,I.,  
 Baggiolini,M.  
 and Moser,B.  
 TITLE B cell-attracting chemokine 1, a human CXC chemokine expressed  
 in lymphoid tissues, selectively attracts B lymphocytes via  
 BLR1/CXCR5  
 JOURNAL J. Exp. Med. 187 (4), 655-660 (1998)  
 MEDLINE 98130629  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 663)  
 AUTHORS Moser,B.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (05-NOV-1997) Moser B., University of Bern, Theodor  
 Kocher Institute, Freiestrasse 1, CH-3012 Bern, SWITZERLAND  
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 AUTHORS Farber,J.M.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (22-MAR-1993) J.M. Farber, Johns Hopkins Univ. School

of  
 USA Medicine, Ross 1147, 720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21205,  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 2545)  
 AUTHORS Farber, J.M.  
 TITLE HuMig: a new human member of the chemokine family of cytokines  
 JOURNAL Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 192 (1), 223-230 (1993)  
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DEFINITION H.sapiens Humig mRNA.
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NID        g311375
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SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
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            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 2545)
AUTHORS    Farber, J.M.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL    Submitted (22-MAR-1993) J.M. Farber, Johns Hopkins Univ. School
of
            Medicine, Ross 1147, 720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21205,
            USA
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 2545)
AUTHORS    Farber, J.M.
TITLE      HuMig: a new human member of the chemokine family of cytokines
JOURNAL    Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 192 (1), 223-230 (1993)
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1801 ccaaccatac aaaaattcct tttccgaag gaaaagggtt ttctcaataa gcctcagctt
1861 tctaagatct aacaagatag ccaccgagat ccttatcgaa actcatttta ggcaaatatg
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1981 tctcccatga agaaaggga cgggtgaagta ctaagcgcta gaggaagcag ccaagtcggt
2041 tagtggaaagc atgattgtgt cccagttagc ctctgcagga tgtggaaacc tcttccagg
2101 ggaggttcag tgaattgtgt aggagaggtt gtctgtggcc agaatttaaa cctatactca
2161 ctttcccaaa ttgaatcact gctcacactg ctgatgattt agagtgtgt cgggtggaga
2221 tcccacccga acgtcttatc taatcatgaa actccctagt tcttcatgt aacttccctg
2281 aaaaatctaa gtgtttcata aatttgagag tctgtgaccc acttaccttg catctcacag
2341 gtagacagta tataactaac aaccaaagac tacatattgt cactgacaca caggttataa
2401 tcatttatca tatatatata tacatgcata cactctcaaa gcaataaatt tttcacttca
2461 aaacagtatt gacttgata ccttgaatt tgaaatattt tctttgttaa aatagaatgg
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LOCUS      AF002985      995 bp      mRNA      PRI      01-NOV-1997
DEFINITION Homo sapiens putative alpha chemokine (H174) mRNA, complete
cds.
ACCESSION  AF002985
NID        g2580585
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;
            Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 995)
AUTHORS    Jacobs,K.A., Collins-Racie,L.A., Colbert,M., Duckett,M.,
            Golden-Fleet,M., Kelleher,K., Kriz,R., LaVallie,E.R.,
            Merberg,D., Spaulding,V., Stover,J., Williamson,M.J. and McCoy,J.M.
TITLE      A genetic selection for isolating cDNAs encoding secreted
            proteins
JOURNAL    Gene 198 (1-2), 289-296 (1997)
MEDLINE    98036061
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 995)
AUTHORS    Jacobs,K.A., Collins-Racie,L.A., Colbert,M., Duckett,M.,
            Golden-Fleet,M., Kelleher,K., Kriz,R., LaVallie,E.R.,
            Merberg,D., Spaulding,V., Stover,J., Williamson,M.J. and McCoy,J.M.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL    Submitted (07-MAY-1997) Genetics Institute, 87 Cambridge Park
            Drive, Cambridge, MA 02140, USA
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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blood
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BASE COUNT 382 a 170 c 194 g 249 t

ORIGIN

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301 caacgatgcc taaatcccaa atcgaagcaa gcaaggctta taatcaaaaa agttgaaaga
361 aagaattttt aaaaatatca aaacatatga agtcctggaa aagggcatct gaaaaaccta
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961 aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaagcg gccgc

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LOCUS AF030514 1371 bp mRNA PRI 17-JUN-1998

DEFINITION Homo sapiens interferon stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant precursor, mRNA, complete cds.

ACCESSION AF030514

NID g3219692

KEYWORDS

SOURCE human.

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1371)

AUTHORS Cole,K.E., Strick,C.A., Paradis,T.J., Ogborne,K.T., Loetscher,M., Gladue,R.P., Lin,W., Boyd,J.G., Moser,B., Wood,D.E., Sahagan,B.G. and Neote,K.

TITLE Interferon-inducible T cell alpha chemoattractant (I-TAC): a novel non-ELR CXC chemokine with potent activity on activated T cells through selective high affinity binding to CXCR3

JOURNAL J. Exp. Med. 187 (12), 2009-2021 (1998)

MEDLINE 98290735

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 1371)

AUTHORS Cole,K.E., Strick,C.A. and Sahagan,B.G.

TITLE Direct Submission

JOURNAL Submitted (20-OCT-1997) Molecular Sciences, Pfizer, Inc., Eastern Point Road, Groton, CT 06340, USA

FEATURES

Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="Homo sapiens"

/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

/chromosome="4"

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sig\_peptide 70..132

CDS 70..354

/note="chemokine; I-TAC"

/codon\_start=1

/product="interferon stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant precursor"

/db\_xref="PID:g3219693"

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mat\_peptide 133..351

/evidence=not\_experimental

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  121 gttgttcaag gcttcccat gttcaaaaga ggacgctgtc ttgcatagg cctggggta
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  421 ctactgaaat gacaagaatt ctacagtagg aaactgagac ttttctatgg ttttgtgact
  481 ttcaactttt gtacagttaa gtgaaggatg aaaggctggg gaaaggacca aaaacagaaa
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  601 aatggatttc taggaaaagc taccttaaga aaggctgggt accatcggag ttacaaagt
  661 gctttcacgt tcttacttgt tgtattatac attcatgcat ttctaggcta gagaaccttc
  721 tagatttgat gcttacaact attctgttgt gactatgaga acatttctgt ccttagaagt
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  841 cattattact ggagtcaagc ccttataagt caaaagcattc tatgtgtcgt aaagcattcc
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LOCUS      AF030514      1371 bp      mRNA      PRI      17-JUN-1998
DEFINITION Homo sapiens interferon stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant
            precursor, mRNA, complete cds.
ACCESSION  AF030514
NID        g3219692
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     human.
  ORGANISM Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;
            Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 1371)
  AUTHORS  Cole,K.E., Strick,C.A., Paradis,T.J., Ogborne,K.T.,
Loetscher,M., Gladue,R.P., Lin,W., Boyd,J.G., Moser,B., Wood,D.E.,
Sahagan,B.G. and Neote,K.
  TITLE    Interferon-inducible T cell alpha chemoattractant (I-TAC): a
novel
            non-ELR CXC chemokine with potent activity on activated T cells
            through selective high affinity binding to CXCR3
  JOURNAL  J. Exp. Med. 187 (12), 2009-2021 (1998)
  MEDLINE  98290735
  REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 1371)
  AUTHORS  Cole,K.E., Strick,C.A. and Sahagan,B.G.
  TITLE    Direct Submission
  JOURNAL  Submitted (20-OCT-1997) Molecular Sciences, Pfizer, Inc.,
Eastern
            Point Road, Groton, CT 06340, USA
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
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mat_peptide 133..351
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chemoattractant"
BASE COUNT 487 a 228 c 244 g 411 t 1 others
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121 gttgttcaag gcttcccat gttcaaaaga ggagcgtgtc tttgcatagg ccctggggta
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LOCUS AF030514 1371 bp mRNA PRI 17-JUN-1998
DEFINITION Homo sapiens interferon stimulated T-cell alpha chemoattractant
precursor, mRNA, complete cds.
ACCESSION AF030514
NID g3219692
KEYWORDS
SOURCE human.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;
Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1371)
AUTHORS Cole,K.E., Strick,C.A., Paradis,T.J., Ogborne,K.T.,
Loetscher,M., Gladue,R.P., Lin,W., Boyd,J.G., Moser,B., Wood,D.E.,
Sahagan,B.G. and Neote,K.
TITLE Interferon-inducible T cell alpha chemoattractant (I-TAC): a
novel non-ELR CXC chemokine with potent activity on activated T cells
through selective high affinity binding to CXCR3
JOURNAL J. Exp. Med. 187 (12), 2009-2021 (1998)
MEDLINE 98290735
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 1371)
AUTHORS Cole,K.E., Strick,C.A. and Sahagan,B.G.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (20-OCT-1997) Molecular Sciences, Pfizer, Inc.,
Eastern Point Road, Groton, CT 06340, USA
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..1371
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/chromosome="4"
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sig_peptide 70..132
CDS 70..354
/note="chemokine; I-TAC"
/codon_start=1

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mat_peptide 133..351
/evidence=not_experimental
/product="interferon stimulated T-cell alpha
chemoattractant"
BASE COUNT 487 a 228 c 244 g 411 t 1 others
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LOCUS H5MDNCF 1560 bp RNA PRI 31-MAR-1995
DEFINITION Human mRNA for MDNCF (monocyte-derived neutrophil chemotactic
factor).
ACCESSION Y00787
NID g34518
KEYWORDS cytokine.
SOURCE human.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1560)
AUTHORS Matsushima,K.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (03-MAY-1988) Matsushima K., National Cancer
Institute,,
Bldg 560, Rm 31-19, Frederick, MD 21701
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 1560)
AUTHORS Matsushima,K., Morishita,K., Yoshimura,T., Lavu,S.,
Kobayashi,Y.,
Lew,W., Appella,E., Kung,H.F., Leonard,E.J. and Oppenheim,J.J.
TITLE Molecular cloning of a human monocyte-derived neutrophil
chemotactic factor (MDNCF) and the induction of MDNCF mRNA by
interleukin 1 and tumor necrosis factor
JOURNAL J. Exp. Med. 167 (6), 1883-1893 (1988)
MEDLINE 88258376
COMMENT for overlapping sequence see M17016 - M17017.
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1441 ttagtaattt cttgctgggt gaaacttggt tattatgtac aaatagattc ttataatatt
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LOCUS       HSINFGFR      1172 bp      RNA          PRI          21-MAR-1995
DEFINITION  Human mRNA for gamma-interferon inducible early response gene
(with      homology to platelet proteins).
ACCESSION   X02530 M17752
NID         g33917
KEYWORDS    interferon response; signal peptide.
SOURCE      human.
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 1172)
AUTHORS     Luster,A.D., Unkeless,J.C. and Ravetch,J.V.
TITLE       Gamma-interferon transcriptionally regulates an early-response
gene       containing homology to platelet proteins
JOURNAL     Nature 315 (6021), 672-676 (1985)
MEDLINE     85240552
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 1172)
AUTHORS     Luster,A.D.
TITLE       Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (29-JUL-1986) to the EMBL/GenBank/DBJ databases
COMMENT     Data kindly reviewed (29-JUL-1986) by Luster A.D.
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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 CDS 67..363  
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 /db\_xref="SWISS-PROT:P02778"

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LEKLEIIPASQFCPRVEIIATMKKKGEKRCINPESKAIKNLLKAVSKEMSKRSP"

mat\_peptide 130..360  
 /note="mature early response polypeptide (aa 1-77)"  
 old\_sequence 1138..1141  
 /note="ugaa was uga in [1]"  
 /citation=[1]  
 old\_sequence 1146..1148  
 /note="caa was ca in [1]"  
 /citation=[1]  
 misc\_feature 1155..1160  
 /note="pot. polyA signal"  
 polyA\_site 1172  
 /note="polyA site"

BASE COUNT 384 a 231 c 208 g 349 t  
 ORIGIN

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121 attcaaggag tacctctctc tagaaccgta cgctgtacct gcacacagat tagtaatacaa
181 cctgttaatc caaggctctt agaaaaactt gaaattattc ctgcaagcca attttgtcca
241 cgtgttgaga tcattgctac aatgaaaaag aagggtgaga agagatgtct gaatccagaa
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361 taaaaccaga ggggagcaaa atcgatgcag tgcttccaag gatggaccac acagaggctg
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481 gttacactaa aagggtgacca atgatgggtc ccaaatcagc tgctactact cctgtaggaa
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721 tcagaatctc aaataactaa aagggtatgca atcaaatctg ctttttaaa aatgctcttt
781 acttcatgga cttccactgc catcctccca aggggcccac attctttcag tggctaccta
841 catacaattc caaacacata caggaaggta gaaatatctg aaaatgtatg tgtaagtatt
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961 tttcagtgta catggaataa catgtaatta agtactatgt atcaatgagt aacaggaaaa
1021 ttttaaaaat acagatagat atatgctctg catgttacat aagataaatg tgctgaatgg
1081 ttttcaaata aaaatgaggt actctcctgg aaatatgaag aaagactatc taaatgttga
1141 aagatcaaaa ggtaataaaa gtaattataa ct

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//

LOCUS SYNRP4A 225 bp DNA SYN 15-JUN-1989  
 DEFINITION Human recombinant platelet factor 4 (PF4) gene, complete cds.  
 ACCESSION M20901  
 NID g209285  
 KEYWORDS platelet factor; platelet factor 4.  
 SOURCE Synthetic oligonucleotide DNA, clone pIN-III-ompA-2.  
 ORGANISM artificial sequence.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 225)  
 AUTHORS Barone,A.D., Ghayeb,J., Hammerling,U., Zucker,M.B. and Thorbecke,G.J.  
 TITLE The expression in Escherichia coli of recombinant human platelet factor 4, a protein with immunoregulatory activity  
 JOURNAL J. Biol. Chem. 263, 8710-8715 (1988)  
 MEDLINE 88243725  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..225  
 /organism="artificial sequence"  
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 CDS <1..>225  
 /note="recombinant platelet factor 4"  
 /codon\_start=2

/transl\_table=11  
/db\_xref="PID:g209286"

/translation="ASMEAEDGDLQCLCVKTTTSQVRPRHITSLEVIKAGPHCPTAQL  
IATLKDGRKICLDLQAPLYKKI IKKLLSEGS"

BASE COUNT 59 a 59 c 51 g 56 t  
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1 agcttctatg gaagctgaag aagacgggtga cctgcagtgc ctgtgcgtta aaactacttc  
61 tcagggttcgt ccgctgcata tcaacttctct ggaagttatc aaagctggtc cgcattgccc  
121 gactgctcag ctgatcgcta ctctcaaaga cggctgtaaa atctgcctgg acctgcaggc  
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LOCUS HUMGRO 1050 bp mRNA PRI 11-JUN-1993  
DEFINITION Human gro (growth regulated) gene.  
ACCESSION J03561  
NID g183622  
KEYWORDS gro gene; tumor cell.  
SOURCE Human bladder tumor cell (T24) cDNA to mRNA.  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1050)  
AUTHORS Anisowicz, A., Bardwell, L. and Sager, R.  
TITLE Constitutive overexpression of a growth-regulated gene in  
transformed Chinese hamster and human cells  
JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84, 7188-7192 (1987)  
MEDLINE 88041072  
COMMENT Draft entry and computer-readable sequence kindly submitted by  
R.Sager (20-NOV-1987).  
FEATURES  
source Location/Qualifiers  
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CDS 54..377  
/note="gro protein"  
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CLQTLQGIHPKNIQSVNVKSPGPHCAQTEVIATLKNRKAACLNPA SPIVKKIIEKMLN  
SDKSN"

mat\_peptide 141..374  
/note="gro mature protein (put.); putative"

BASE COUNT 270 a 246 c 239 g 295 t  
ORIGIN 52 bp upstream of NcoI site.  
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121 tgctcctggt agccgctggc cggcgcgag caggagcgtc cgtggccact gaactgcgct  
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301 aagcttgct caatcctgca tccccatag ttaagaaaaat catcgaaaag atgctgaaca  
361 gtgacaaatc caactgacca gaagggagga ggaagctcac tgggtggctgt tccgtgaagga  
421 ggccctgccc ttataggaac agaagaggaa agagagacac agctgcagag gccacctgga  
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541 tagttttgaa gattctatgt taatttttta ggtgtaaaat aattaagggt atgattaact  
601 ctacctgcac actgtcctat tatattcatt ctttttgaaa tgtcaacccc aagttagttc  
661 aatctggatt catatttaat ttgaaggtag aatgttttca aatgttctcc agtcattatg  
721 ttaatatattc tgaggagcct gcaacatgcc agccactgtg atagaggctg gcggatccaa  
781 gcaaatggcc aatgagatca ttgtgaaggc aggggaatgt atgtgcacat ctgttttgta  
841 actgtttaga tgaatgtcag ttgttattta ttgaaatgat ttcacagtgt gtggtcaaca  
901 tttctcatgt tgaacttta agaactaaaa tgttctaaat atcccttgga cattttatgt  
961 ctttcttgta aggcatactg ccttggttaa tggtagtttt acagtgttcc tggcttagaa.  
1021 caaaggggct taattattga tgttttcgga  
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LOCUS HUMGROB5 1110 bp mRNA PRI 07-MAR-1995  
DEFINITION Human cytokine (GRO-beta) mRNA, complete cds.

ACCESSION M36820  
 NID g183628  
 KEYWORDS cytokine.  
 SOURCE Human lymphocyte, cDNA to mRNA, clone GRO-beta.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
 Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1110)  
 AUTHORS Haskill, S., Peace, A., Morris, J., Sporn, S.A., Anisowicz, A.,  
 Lee, S.W., Smith, T., Martin, G., Ralph, P. and Sager, R.  
 TITLE Identification of three related human GRO genes encoding  
 cytokine  
 functions  
 JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87 (19), 7732-7736 (1990)  
 MEDLINE 91017578  
 COMMENT Draft entry and computer-readable sequence for [Proc. Natl.  
 Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1990) In press] kindly submitted  
 by S.Haskill, 20-JUL-1990.

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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 CDS 75..398  
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/translation="MARATLSAAPSNPRLLRVALLLLLLVAASRRRAAGAPLATELRQC

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 NGKSN"

BASE COUNT 300 a 247 c 247 g 316 t

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 121 tgcgggtggc gctgctgctc ctgctcctgg tggcgcgccag ccggcgccga gcaggagcgc  
 181 ccctggccac tgaactgcgc tgccagtgcct tgcagaccct gcagggaatt cacctcaaga  
 241 acatccaaag tgtgaagggt aagtcccccgc gaccccaactg cgcccaaacc gaagtcatag  
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 781 actgtgatag aggctgagga atccaagaaa atggccagta agatcaatgt gacggcaggg  
 841 aaatgtatgt gtgtctatatt tgtaactgta aagatgaatg tcagttgtta tttattgaaa  
 901 tgatttcaca gtgtgtggtc aacatttctc atgttgaagc ttttaagaact aaaatgttct  
 961 aaatatccct tggcatttta tgtctttctt gtaagatact gccttggtta atgttaatta  
 1021 tgcagtgttt ccctctgtgt tagagcagag aggtttcgat atttattgat gttttcacaa  
 1081 agaacaggaa aataaaatat ttaaaatat

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LOCUS HUMGROG5 1064 bp mRNA PRI 07-MAR-1995  
 DEFINITION Human cytokine (GRO-gamma) mRNA, complete cds.  
 ACCESSION M36821  
 NID g183632  
 KEYWORDS cytokine.  
 SOURCE Human lymphocyte, cDNA to mRNA, clone GRO-gamma.  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
 Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1064)  
 AUTHORS Haskill, S., Peace, A., Morris, J., Sporn, S.A., Anisowicz, A.,



TITLE Lee, S.W., Smith, T., Martin, G., Ralph, P. and Sager, R.  
 cytokine Identification of three related human GRO genes encoding  
 functions  
 JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87 (19), 7732-7736 (1990)  
 MEDLINE 91017578  
 COMMENT Draft entry and computer-readable sequence for [Proc. Natl.  
 Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1990) In press] kindly submitted  
 by S.Haskill, 20-JUL-1990.  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
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 CDS 78..398  
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 /db\_xref="PID:g183633"  
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 GSTN"  
 BASE COUNT 281 a 237 c 239 g 305 t 2 others  
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 241 acatccaaag tgtgaatgta aggtcccccg gacccactg cgcccaaacc gaagtcatag  
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 541 cttacgaggg ttctacttat ttatgtatgt atttttgaaa gcttgatatt taatatttta  
 601 catgctgtta tttaaagatg tgagtgtgtt tcatcaaaaca tagctcagtc ctgattattt  
 661 aattggaata tgatgggttt taaatgtgtc attaaactaa tatttagtgg gagaccataa  
 721 tgtgtcagcc accttgataa atgacagggt ggggaactgg agggtngggg gattgaaatg  
 781 caagcaatta gtggatcact gttagggtta gggaaatgat gtacacatct attttttata  
 841 cttttttttt taaaaaagaa tgtcagttgt tatttattca aattatctca cattatgtgt  
 901 tcaacatttt tatgctgaag tttcccttag acattttatg tcttgcttgt agggcataat  
 961 gccttgttta atgtccattc tgcagcgttt ctctttccct tggaaaagag aatttatcat  
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LOCUS HUMCTAP3 673 bp mRNA PRI 06-MAR-1995  
 DEFINITION Human connective tissue activation peptide III mRNA, complete  
 cds.  
 ACCESSION M54995 M38441  
 NID g181175  
 KEYWORDS connective tissue activating peptide-III; platelet basic  
 protein;  
 thromboglobulin.  
 SOURCE Human platelet, cDNA to mRNA, clone lambda-c[1,2].  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;  
 Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 673)  
 AUTHORS Wenger, R.H., Wicki, A.N., Walz, A., Kieffer, N. and Clemetson, K.J.  
 TITLE Cloning of cDNA coding for connective tissue activating peptide  
 III  
 from a human platelet-derived lambda gt11 expression library  
 JOURNAL Blood 73 (6), 1498-1503 (1989)  
 MEDLINE 89229374  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..673

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CDS       67..453
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          /note="G00-127-391"
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   61 tccaccatga gcctcagact tgataccacc ccttcctgta acagtgcgag accacttcat
  121 gccttgcagg tgctgctgct tctgtcattg ctgctgactg ctctggcttc ctcaccacaa
  181 ggacaaacta agagaaactt ggcgaaaggc aaagaggaaa gtctagacag tgacttgtat
  241 gctgaactcc gctgcatgtg tataaagaca acctctggaa ttcattccaa aaacatccaa
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  361 aaggatggga ggaaaatctg cctggaccca gatgctccca gaatcaagaa aattgtacag
  421 aaaaaattgg caggtgatga atctgctgat taattgttgc tgtttctgcc aaacttcttt
  481 aactcccagg aagggttagaa ttttgaaacc ttgattttct agagttctca tttattcagg
  541 atacctattc ttactgtatt aaaatttgga tatgtgttgc attctgtctc aaaaatcaca
  601 ttttattctg agaagggttg ttaaaagatg gcagaaagaa gatgaaaata aataagcctg
  661 gtttcaaccc tct

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LOCUS      HUMENA78A      2177 bp      DNA      PRI      31-JAN-1996
DEFINITION Homo sapiens neutrophil-activating peptide 78 (ENA-78) gene,
            complete cds.
ACCESSION  L37036 Z46254
NID        g607030
KEYWORDS   ENA-78 gene; homologue; neutrophil-activating factor;
            neutrophil-activating peptide 78.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens DNA.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 2177)
AUTHORS    Walz,A., Burgener,R., Car,B., Baggiolini,M., Kunkel,S.L. and
            Strieter,R.M.
TITLE      Structure and neutrophil-activating properties of a novel
            inflammatory peptide (ENA-78) with homology to interleukin 8
JOURNAL    J. Exp. Med. 174 (6), 1355-1362 (1991)
MEDLINE    92078844
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 2177)
AUTHORS    Walz,A.

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TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (14-OCT-1994) A. Walz, University of Bern, Theodor  
 Kocher  
 Institute, Freiestr. 1, Bern, Switzerland 3012  
 REFERENCE 3 (bases 1 to 2177)  
 AUTHORS Corbett,M.S., Schmitt,I., Riess,O. and Walz,A.  
 TITLE Characterization of the gene for human neutrophil-activating  
 peptide 78 (ENA-78)  
 JOURNAL Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 205 (1), 612-617 (1994)  
 MEDLINE 95091791  
 FEATURES  
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         /gene="ENA-78"  
         /number=2  
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         /number=2  
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     121 tatcttggtt tccaaagctg gttgaagtcc agagattcat aaagtcattc aagaaacctta  
     181 gaatgacctg cctgcaagaa gacaggaagg actttcagtt tatagcaatt caaacatgaa  
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DEFINITION H.sapiens mRNA for granulocyte chemotactic protein.
ACCESSION  Y08770
NID        g1769436
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SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
           Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
           Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 254)
AUTHORS    Froyen,G., Proost,P., Ronsse,I., Mitera,T., Haelens,A.,
           Wuyts,A.,
           Opdenakker,G., Van Damme,J. and Billiau,A.
TITLE      Cloning, bacterial expression and biological characterization
           of
           recombinant human granulocyte chemotactic protein-2 and
           differential expression of granulocyte chemotactic protein-2
           and
           epithelial cell-derived neutrophil activating peptide-78 mRNAs
JOURNAL     Eur. J. Biochem. 243 (3), 762-769 (1997)
MEDLINE     97210779
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 254)
AUTHORS     Froyen,G.F.V.
TITLE       Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (10-OCT-1996) G.F.V. Froyen, Rega Institute,
University  of Leuven, Minderbroedersstraat 10, B-3000 Leuven, BELGIUM
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DEFINITION Human DNA for SCM-1beta precursor, complete cds.
ACCESSION  D63789
NID        g1754608
KEYWORDS   SCM-1beta; SCM-1beta precursor.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens placenta DNA, clone:hg44.
  ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (sites)
  AUTHORS  Yoshida,T., Imai,T., Kakizaki,M., Nishimura,M. and Yoshie,O.
  TITLE    Molecular cloning of a novel C or gamma type chemokine, SCM-1
  JOURNAL  FEBS Lett. 360 (2), 155-159 (1995)
  MEDLINE  95180438
REFERENCE  2 (sites)
  AUTHORS  Yoshida,T., Imai,T., Takagi,S., Nishimura,M., Ishikawa,I.,
  Yaai,T.   and Yoshie,O.
  TITLE    Structure and expression of two highly related genes encoding
            SCM-1/human lymphotactin
  JOURNAL  FEBS Lett. 395 (1), 82-88 (1996)
  MEDLINE  97002294
REFERENCE  3 (bases 1 to 5669)
  AUTHORS  Yoshida,T.
  JOURNAL  Unpublished (1995)
REFERENCE  4 (bases 1 to 5669)
  AUTHORS  Yoshida,T.
  TITLE    Direct Submission
  JOURNAL  Submitted (07-AUG-1995) to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases.
Tetsuya    Yoshida, Shionogi Institute for Medical Science; 2-5-1,
Mishima,   Settsu, Osaka 566, Japan (E-
mail:teyoshid@fl.lab.shionogi.co.jp,
Tel:06-382-2612, Fax:06-382-2598)
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DEFINITION Human DNA for SCM-1alpha precursor, complete cds.
ACCESSION  D63790
NID        g1754610
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SOURCE     Homo sapiens placenta DNA, clone:hg40.
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            Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;
Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (sites)
AUTHORS   Yoshida,T., Imai,T., Kakizaki,M., Nishimura,M. and Yoshie,O.
TITLE     Molecular cloning of a novel C or gamma type chemokine, SCM-1
JOURNAL   FEBS Lett. 360 (2), 155-159 (1995)

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MEDLINE 95180438  
 REFERENCE 2 (sites)  
 AUTHORS Yoshida,T., Imai,T., Takagi,S., Nishimura,M., Ishikawa,I.,  
 Yaoi,T.  
 and Yoshie,O.  
 TITLE Structure and expression of two highly related genes encoding  
 SCM-1/human lymphotactin  
 JOURNAL FEBS Lett. 395 (1), 82-88 (1996)  
 MEDLINE 97002294  
 REFERENCE 3 (bases 1 to 5660)  
 AUTHORS Yoshida,T.  
 JOURNAL Unpublished (1995)  
 REFERENCE 4 (bases 1 to 5660)  
 AUTHORS Yoshida,T.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (07-AUG-1995) to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases.  
 Tetsuya  
 Yoshida, Shionogi Institute for Medical Science; 2-5-1,  
 Mishima,  
 Settsu, Osaka 566, Japan (E-  
 mail:teyoshid@fl.lab.shionogi.co.jp,  
 Tel:06-382-2612, Fax:06-382-2598)  
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LOCUS      HSU91835      1635 bp      mRNA                      PRI      21-MAR-1997
DEFINITION Human CX3C chemokine precursor, mRNA, alternatively spliced,
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ACCESSION  U91835
NID        g1899258
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 1635)
AUTHORS    Bazan,J.F., Bacon,K.B., Hardiman,G., Wang,W., Soo,K., Rossi,D.,
            Greaves,D.R., Zlotnik,A. and Schall,T.J.
TITLE      A new class of membrane-bound chemokine with a CX3C motif
JOURNAL    Nature 385 (6617), 640-644 (1997)
MEDLINE    97177111
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 1635)
AUTHORS    Bazan,J.F., Bacon,K.B., Hardiman,G., Wang,W., Rossi,D.,
            Greaves,D.R., Zlotnik,A. and Schall,T.J.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL    Submitted (03-MAR-1997) Molecular Biology, DNAX Research
Institute,
            901 California Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94304-1104, USA
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LOCUS       HSU84487       3310 bp       mRNA       PRI       15-MAR-1997
DEFINITION  Human CX3C chemokine precursor, mRNA, alternatively spliced,
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ACCESSION   U84487
NID         g1888522
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      human.
  ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
              Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 3310)
  AUTHORS   Bazan,J.F., Bacon,K.B., Hardiman,G., Wang,W., Soo,K., Rossi,D.,
              Greaves,D.R., Zlotnik,A. and Schall,T.J.
  TITLE     A new class of membrane-bound chemokine with a CX3C motif
  JOURNAL   Nature 385 (6617), 640-644 (1997)
  MEDLINE   97177111
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 3310)
  AUTHORS   Bazan,J.F., Bacon,K.B., Hardiman,G., Wang,W., Rossi,D.,
              Greaves,D.R., Zlotnik,A. and Schall,T.J.
  TITLE     Direct Submission
  JOURNAL   Submitted (07-JAN-1997) Molecular Biology, DNAX Research
              Institute,
              901 California Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94304-1104, USA
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LOCUS      HSU91746      1430 bp      mRNA                      PRI      12-MAR-1998
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ACCESSION  U91746
NID        g2581780
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     human.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
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            Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 1430)
AUTHORS    Hedrick,J.A., Helms,A., Gorman,D. and Zlotnik,A.
TITLE      Identification of a novel human CC chemokine upregulated by IL-
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JOURNAL    Blood (1998) In press
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 1430)
AUTHORS    Hedrick,J.A., Helms,A., Gorman,D. and Zlotnik,A.
TITLE      Direct Submission
JOURNAL    Submitted (02-MAR-1997) Immunology, DNAX Research Institute,
901        California Ave, Palo Alto, CA 94304, USA
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721 tagctgggac tacaggcttg cgccaccaca cctggcta at ttttgattt ttggtagaga
781 cgggattcta ccatgttgcc caggctgggc tcaaactcgt gtgccaagc aatccacctg
841 cctcagcctt ccaaaaagtgc tgggattaca ggcgtgagcc accacatccg gccagtgac
901 tcttaataca cagaaaaata tatttcacat ccttctctgt ctctctttca attcctcact

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961 tcacaccagt acacaagcca ttctaaatac ttagccagtt tccagccttc cagatgatct
1021 ttgccctctg ggtcttgacc cattaagagc cccatagaac tcttgatttt tcctgtccat
1081 ctttatggat ttttctggat ctataatttc ttcaattatt ctttcatttt ataatgcaac
1141 tttttcatag gaagtccgga tgggaatatt cacattaatc atttttgcag agactttgct
1201 agatcctctc atattttgtc ttcttcaggg tggcaggggt acagagagtg cctgattgga
1261 aaaaaaaaaa aaagagagag agagagaaga agaagaagaa gagacacaaa tctctacctc
1321 ccatgttaag ctttgcagga cagggaaaga aagggtatga gacacggcta ggggtaaact
1381 cttagtccaa aacccaagca tgcaataaat aaaactccct tatttgacaa
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US98/26291

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 424/84, 85.1, 184.1, 186.1, 188.1, 278.1; 514/2, 8, 12, 44; 530/300, 324

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
NONEElectronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
Please See Extra Sheet.

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,141, 867 A (IVANOFF et al.) 25 August 1992, see entire document.	22-32, 45-55
A	ENG et al. The Stimulatory Effects of Interleukin (IL)-12 On Hematopoiesis Are Antagonized by IL-12-induced Interferon $\gamma$ In Vivo. J. Exp. Med. May 1995, Vol.181, pages 1893-1898, see entire document.	1-21, 33-44
A	ORANGE et al. Mechanism of Interleukin 12-mediated Toxicities during Experimental Viral Infections: Role of Tumor Necrosis Factor and Glucocorticoids. J. Exp. Med. March 1995, Vol.181, pages 901-914, see entire document.	1-21, 33-44

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 MARCH 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

15 APR 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US98/26291

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WU et al. Receptor-mediated in Vitro Gene Transformation by a Soluble DNA Carrier System. The Journal of Biological Chemistry. 05 April 1987, Vol.252, No. 10, pages 4429-4432, see entire document.	22-32, 45-55



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/26291

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐  
☐

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US98/26291

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

IPC (6):

C07K 14/47, 14/52; C12N 15/12, 15/19, 15/63; A61K 38/16, 38/19, 48/00

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

424/84, 85.1, 184.1, 186.1, 188.1, 278.1; 514/2, 8, 12, 44; 530/300, 324

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS, CAN ONLINE, MEDLINE, CAPLUS

search terms: chemokine, vaccination, immunogenic, antigen, HIV, efficacy, macrophage-derived chemokine, stromal cell-derived factor, monocyte chemotactic protein, composition, administration

## BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

Group I, claims 1-21, 33-44, drawn to a method to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject comprising administering an antigen and one or more chemokines and a composition thereto.

Group II, claims 22-32, 45-55, drawn to a method to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject comprising administering nucleic acid sequences encoding one or more antigens and nucleic acid sequences encoding one or more chemokines.

The inventions listed as Groups I-II do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

The inventions listed as Groups I-II do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.475 (d), the ISA/US considers that where multiple products and processes are claimed, the main invention shall consist of the first invention of the category first mentioned in the claims and the first recited invention of each of the other categories related thereto. Accordingly, the main invention (Group I) comprises the first-recited product and method, a method to enhance the efficacy of a vaccine in a subject comprising administering an antigen and one or more chemokines and a composition thereto. Further pursuant to 37

C.F.R. § 1.475 (d), the ISA/US considers that any feature which the subsequently recited products and methods share with the main invention does not constitute a special technical feature within the meaning of PCT Rule 13.2 and that each of such products and methods accordingly defines a separate invention.